ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,168—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1894.

PRICE 3½ ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
				1894. 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th Sept.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
P.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
P.L. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. R. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
P.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
P.L. GANGES	4206	800	W. J. Nantes	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

ROSETTA, 20th September. | CATHAY, 18th October.
SURAT, 4th October, | ROHILLA, 1st November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, he St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,233	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Season House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1894.

STEAMER FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

BOMBAY and PERSIA S. S. "NADERI" will SAIL on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. Electric Light and Good Accommodation for Deck, Poop, Second and First Class Passengers, for Mombassa, Zanzibar and Mauritius. Cargo only for Mombassa and Zanzibar at Reduced Rates.
For Freight apply to

ESSABHOY THAVER,
143, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohola, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 15th Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 18th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 15th Septr., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 13th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 13th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th September, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,600 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vizadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.

Daisy, Daisy, tell me your secret, do,
Your Hair is lovely, tell me how it grew.
Its long, and thick, and curly, no wonder I look surly
When my head is bare, for want of hair,
Oh! tell me your secret do.
Daisy, Daisy, what is that you say?
You too were bald, for many and many a day,
Till Kemp's Hair Douche you tested,
And from that day you blessed it,
Now you look sweet, with hair to your feet,
And Kemp's Douche is gold to you.
Daisy, Daisy, buy me a bottle, pray,
One Rupee 8 annas is that all there is to pay,
I am your own true lover, and when
The Douche with hair doth cover
My bald head, then we will wed,
And Kemp's Douche I'll owe all to you.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MONA THE CHOICE OF PERFUMES
THE FAR FAMED ORIGINAL BOUQUET
"YIELDS THE VERY SOULS OF FLOWERS." Bottle Re. 1-8, 3 for Rs. 4

HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

USEFUL NOVELTIES
FOR PRESENTS & PRIZES.
BEST LONDON FINISH.
INSPECTION INVITED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY: BYCULLA: POONA.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!
WM. MCEWAN'S
RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c., all over the World.

Apply for PRICES in Hhd. or in Bottle to the SOLE AGENTS :—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
LAHORE, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

KEMP'S
PURE AERATED WATERS.
FREE FROM DISEASE GERMS.

ALL the water used in our ÆRATED WATERS Manufactory is carefully passed through "Berkfield Filters." The advantages afforded by these Filters are that they keep out all Bacteria and deliver the water absolutely pure, thus rendering Typhoid Fever and Cholera impossible in persons who use our Ærated Waters. Professor Notter, of Netley, has given independent testimony of the value of the Berkley Filter in the Annual Army Report for 1891 in these words :—"The Berkfield Filters appear to possess distinct sterilising action, inasmuch as they are capable of removing Bacteria from samples of water passed through them." KEMP & Co. have always aimed at supplying their constituents with absolutely pure water in all their ærated beverages.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS
NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0 per box
Primo de Rever	"	25	"	6	8 "
Regl. Antonio Lopez	"	50	with ring	11	12 "
Non Plus Ultra	"	50	"	9	8 "
Exquisitos	"	50	"	7	8 "
Princess as (small size)	"	50	"	5	8 "
Neuvo Habano Especial	"	100	"	6	8 "
Do. do. No. 1	"	100	"	5	8 "
Do. do. No. 2	"	100	"	5	0 "
Do. do. No. 3	"	100	"	4	8 "

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
DIAMONDS.
RUBIES. PEARLS.
EMERALDS. CAT'S EYES.
SAPPHIRES. TURQUOISES.
&c., &c. &c., &c.

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

Any of the above Gems may be selected on the Premises and mounted artistically in Rings, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, or any other Design at the shortest possible notice, at the Lowest charge commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

Designs and Estimates furnished for any Description of Jewellery, no matter how intricate or elaborate.

Missing Stones replaced in Ornaments, and all Kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All Gems set on the Premises under the Strictest European Supervision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST ARRIVED.
GENTLEMEN'S
BAG TOP CAPS.
BEST FINISH, SILK LINED.

VICUNA,
HARRIS TWEED,
VELVET CORD,
BLUE SERGE,
HOMESPUN, &c.
FROM Rs. 3.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, and SATURDAY the 14th and 15th September, being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

S. S. "METHLEY HALL,"

Arrived 11th September, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th September, 1894.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN MACLEOD," arrived from GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th September, 1894.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Mutual Provident Society, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Society, in Hummum Street, at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 15th instant.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

RE ESTATE OF Wm. HAWE MIDDLETON, late of G. I. P. Ry., Bombay, Deceased.

PROBATE having been granted to the Undersigned all persons having any claims on or owing money to the above Estate are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month from the date hereof, after which time he will proceed to the distribution of the Estate, without regard to claims of which he shall not then have received notice.

H. H. SWAN,
Executor to above Estate.

Administrative Offices, G. I. P. Ry., Bombay, Sept 10, 1894.

RE ESTATE OF THE LATE REV. THOS. CORFIELD, RAILWAY CHAPLAIN, IGUTPURI.

PROBATE having been granted to the Undersigned, all persons having claims upon or owing money to the above Estate are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month of the date hereof, after which time he will proceed to distribution of the Estate, without regard to claims of which he shall not then have received notice.

H. H. SWAN,
Executor to above Estate.

Administrative Offices, G. I. P. Ry., Bombay, Sept 10, 1894.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M. (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Instant, for the SUPPLY of KHAKEE CLOTHING, Pugrees and Serge Putties for the use of the Native Subordinate Staff of this Department.

Samples of Cloth and conditions of Supply can be seen at the Store-yard, Warl Bunder.

The Superintendent of Stores, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. GERRARD,
Hony. Assist. Supdt. in Charge, Govt. Telegraph Stores, Bombay.

Bombay, 10th September, 1894.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 24th day of September, 1894, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1894.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th September to 1st October, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th September, 1894.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMTED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 o'clock p. m.

1. To receive the Directors' Report for the period ending 31st August, 1894.
2. To confirm the appointment of Auditors made by the Directors.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CRYSTAL & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th September, 1894.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,

SMOKING TOBACCOS,
of All Brands,

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.,
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),

COTTAGE PIANOS,
Carpets, Bath Tubs,

COOKING AND
Warming Stoves,

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,

NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS,

FOLDING TABLES,
Travelling Baths,

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

15 kegs patent jagged nails.
2 „ 1 lb.-tins Margarine butter.
2 „ Blanket's
4 bales coloured yarn.
4 rich and real Cashmere shawls.
4 cases white jaconets.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 11, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also Teak and Blackwood French-polished household furniture, such as dining tables, chairs, couches, teapoys, almyras, cupboards, bedsteads, &c., the property of a gentleman.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 C B chesnut pony, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 Bay Arab horse, about 14-2½, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 Second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.

Grand Auction Sale of gold and silver watches, table and hanging lamps, flower vases, perambulators, and other fancy articles.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction at No 14, Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street, Fort, on account of the concerned, the following goods :—

Ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver watches of various patterns, table and hanging kerosine lamps, flower vases of various sizes and patterns, child's perambulators, &c.

Also very handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, such as complete drawing-room suits, tables, almyras, wardrobes, dressing and washhand tables, bedsteads, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers and will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture; a first-rate mahogany telescopic slate billiard table convertible into a dining table, by Wright and Co., London, ivory balls, cues, &c., with improved cushions by John Roberts; a handsome ebonised cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., iron frame; handsome China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c, the property of G. E. LEMAISTRE, ESQ.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Love Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a strong palanquin office shigram with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness, one cow and one buffalo, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of D. Borri, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 12, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the Estate of the late Jaffer Allarukhia, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Crawford Market, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said deceased, consisting of boots, shoes, and slippers, tin trunks, leather portmanteaus, Gladstone bags, hats and helmets, woollen caps, coats, trousers, and suits, silk umbrellas and parasols, shirts, gurnseys, shawls, table covers, towels, cotton and woollen cloth, socks and stockings, handkerchieves, cuffs and collars, belts, braces, courier and hand bags, silver jewellery, glass door cupboards, &c.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Maria Hill, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome black and teak wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, wind-proof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpet, etc., the property of Captain A. MCALLISTER.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Of Captain A. Bank's valuable Furniture, nearly new Cottage piano by Haake of Hanover, &c.

At the Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Army and Navy Society's Stores,

On THURSDAY, 27th September, 1894.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN ALLY OOMAR STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Bechra Akhajee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sulleman alias Abba Hajee Abdoola, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of February, 1893, the following property, viz—

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Ally Oomar Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6067 and street No. 105, 110, registered in the Book of the collector of land revenue under old No 983, new No 8165, old survey No 21943, new survey No 1184 containing by admeasurement 59 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Ali Oomar Street aforesaid, on the west by the Sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Hawabbi wife of Hajee Mahomedsha Shaik Bhikan, and on the south by the property of Hajee Abdoola Hajee Peer Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture by Wimbridge and others, Rose's Square Piano, Garden, &c.,

At No. 21, Narayen Daboolkar Road, Malabar Hill,

On SATURDAY, 29th September, 1894,

The property of F. A. SPENCER, Esq.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 10, 1894.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

NOTICES.

THE DELHI & NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, 1894, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To Confirm the appointments of two Directors.
4. To Elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor and fix his Remuneration.
6. To Transact any other Business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 12th September, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited).

[ESTABLISHED IN 1871.]

Registered on the 21st March, 1871, under Act X. of 1866.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(who must also be Policy-Holders) :—

D. GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, Chairman.
Dr. ATMARAM PANDURANG, G.G.M.C., Medical Practitioner.
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI JOSHI, Esq., Superintendent, Government Central Press.
ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, and Coroner of Bombay.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department.
J. F. VAZ, Esq., late Superintendent, Military Department, Secretariat.
MEDICAL REFEREES:—Surg-Major ANDERSON, bedsteads, &c., &c. The Parsonage, Byculla.

BANKERS: THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
OFFICE:—9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FUNDS Invested solely in Government of India Securities, Bombay Port Trust, and Municipal Bonds.

The Society was started in the year 1871 by seven subscribers, who paid One Rupee each, *i.e.*, a Capital of Seven Rupees. By careful and economical management the CAPITAL, accumulated from Premia, now amounts to ..... Rs. 3,28,500
CLAIMS PAID 1,41,500
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME 26,855
NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED 415
NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE 244
ASSURING 6,32,500

Although the number of members is small, the Accumulated Funds as compared with the Liabilities are unusually large, being larger in this respect than those of any other Indian Office. These Funds in which new members share in proportion to their payments belong entirely to the Policy-holders.

RATES as Low as those of any other company.

MANAGEMENT entirely controled by Policy-holders, in whom it is vested by the Articles of Association.

PROFITS not diverted to Shareholders, but retained for the benefit of the Policy-holders.

POLICIES taken out for the Whole Term of Life, but payments of Premia limited to EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

SHORT TERM POLICIES issued on the most Advantageous Terms.

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE given.

Full Particulars and Forms for taking out Policies may be obtained from

F. L. McAFEE, B.A.,
Secretary.

9, Church Gate Street, 1st September, 1894.

WANTED.

BENGAL CLUB.

WANTED,

A THOROUGHLY qualified EUROPEAN STEWARD, to take charge of the Coffee Room and Service. To a Man possessing Previous Experience and necessary Qualifications, a Liberal Salary and Free Quarters will be given.

Applications, stating present and past employment, with Copies of Testimonials, to reach the SECRETARY, Bengal Club, by the 30th instant.

WANTED

BY THE POONA MUNICIPALITY OFFICERS to SUPERINTEND the Working of the Collection Department of the Municipality.

A

(a) One Post.
(b) Salary is Rs. 100 per Mensem.
(c) Candidates should possess a good knowledge of English, Accounts, and Revenue Work, and should have experience of office work. Preference will be given to University Graduates possessing these qualifications.
(d) The Selected Candidate will have to serve on probation for 6 months, and will be confirmed in his post after that period, if he gives satisfaction.

B

(a) Two Posts.
(b) Salary is Rs. 60 each per month.
(c) None not possessing a good knowledge of English, Accounts, and Revenue Work, need apply.

Applications with testimonials will be received by the undersigned till the 21st of September, 1894.

By Order,
M. K. KUMTHIKAR,
Secretary, City Municipality, Poona.

THE
HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,

(MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE)

Can now Supply

VEGETABLE
AND
FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made No ADVANCE on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits.

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,

at Rs. 5-8; 8-8; 12-8; 20-0; and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,

at Rs. 2-0; 3-0; 4-8; 5-8; and 10-0.

All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.

Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY!—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.

Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.

Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavour, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet Re. 1.

Chemin Rouge Tomate, Re. 1 packet.

The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.

To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

in which you will find everything to Aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.

The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains Fullest Information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.

Cloth Boards, Gilt lettering, Rs. 5.

Limp Paper Cover (only a few Copies left), Rs. 3-8.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS ..... The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .....
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..... $ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief-Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,20,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (23, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India..... Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } „ ¼th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 140,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

A. & B. MACKAY'S WHISKIES.

	per Doz. Qts.
LIQUEUR	Rs. 28
GLENFALLOCH	„ 26
COCKTAIL	„ 26
BIRCHBRAE SCOTCH WHISKY	„ 20

To be had from—

THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD., FORT.

SUB-AGENT :—JAMSETJI FRAMJI KATHOCK, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

R. THORNE & SONS, LD.,
FAMOUS WHISKY DISTILLERS,
GREENOCK AND LONDON.

[ESTABLISHED 1831.]

Thornes' O. B. G. Whisky (in Special shaped Bottles)
THORNES' BLAIRMORE WHISKY.

Fresh Consignments to Hand.

APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade. Fort

LIFE VERSUS DEATH

SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO
MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Leathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. PEGU: De Souza.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Estimates, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 3-5 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BOMBAY, 11th Sept. 1894.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,280
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,090
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	16 p. c.	165 xd
	2,000	100	75		115 xd
	3,000	100	10		50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Charter Bank	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	245
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	310xd
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	15	112
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	5,250
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,312½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvdRs.3	70xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr. c	633
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,425
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	100	200	Rs. 25	365
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr.ct.	135
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	200	dvdRs.21	320xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	3	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	117
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	97
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	475xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	1,005
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	61
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	23
			100		
			25		
PRESS COMPANIES.	Yearly		Rs.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,117½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	227½
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Aroul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	107½
Calaba	600	200	all		107½
East India	500	1,880	1,880	20	195
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	310
Fort	400	250		Nil	1,200
French	515	2500		dvd Rs.7	112½
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	512		Rs. 80	1,220
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	dvdRs.25	435xd
Khangaum	750	400	400	30	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	all	dvdRs.7½	106xd
Mandvi Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	450	dvdRs.30	90
Mandvi Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	200	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mercantile	1,000	500	500	63	1
Mofussil Co.	3,125	125	125	10	107½
Munmar M.	1,000	400	400	Nil	100
New Berar	1,200	250	all	Nil	1
New Indian	4,000	500	500	Nil	1
Prince of Wales	100	125	125	Nil	1
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	500	Rs25 dv	500
Samson	300	500	500	75	480
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	500	20	585
Sind	400	2,000	1,000	188	2,000
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	750	35	570
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	575	200	250	Nil	10
Volkart		1,00	all	16	200
			1000	Rs. 0	1,100
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	515
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	675
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	500	500	500	20	375xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000		150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	220
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,450
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	365
City of Bombay Mills	900	1,000	1,000		870
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	dvdRs.25	625xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	485
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	360
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvdRs.25	500xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	330
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	740
Hing ughat Mill	700	500	500	47	680
Howard and Sullough	1,500	500	500	dvdRs.25	530xd
Hyderabad	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,170
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	357
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvdRs.25	540xd
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil.	500
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		132½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	900	dvdRs.40	950
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	741
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	80
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	730
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	168xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	937½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,900xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,757½
Mazagon	6,000	0	250	Nil	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 00	dvdRs.60	2,025
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills.	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Nil	400
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,340
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		900
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,510
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	345
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	Rs. 15	545
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venkateshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	560
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	725
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000		500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock		£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B.B. & C. R.		£ 18		do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-14
Gold Leaf	"	27-7
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	27-5
Do. do. new	"	27-9
Australia bar Gold	"	27-6
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-5
Sovereigns	"	17-12
Do. Dragons	"	17-10
Silver 17	"	93-8
Do. 17½	"	93-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Clan Monroe and Kaveri entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Clan Macleod entered, and the steamers Larnaca, Brindisi, and Malacca left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar and Mauritius, per extra s. s. Nadiri, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow, the 13th instant.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match between the B. V. A. and Rangers' Football Clubs, this evening, at 5-30.

MANECKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 6,320, the daily average being 233. The total of new patients was 1,104.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEPAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Jeet Jung Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepal Army, accompanied by fifteen followers, arrived in Bombay on Monday, and is staying at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

LECTURE.—Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Munsukh will deliver a lecture for the Amateur Zoroastrian Club, at the Allbless Baug, to-morrow, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, on "Ghambar," or "Ashofarohar-ni-moteburi," when Dastoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamaspasana, M. Ph. D., the head-priest of the Parsees, will preside.

A BOX OF DEEDS MISSING.—Mr. Fatehalli Shaik Ahmed, residing at Khetwady Main Road, has reported to the police the theft of a small tin-box, containing account books, papers, vouchers of landed property, belonging to a charitable institution, called the Madressehi-Ahmadia. The box was last seen about six or seven weeks ago.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—We have been requested to announce that the final match in the schools cricket competition, which was to have been decided on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, to-day and to-morrow, has been postponed to Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th instant, provided the Gymkhana ground is available on those days.

HANDLING DANGEROUS WEAPONS.—On Monday evening, Bhica Munga, aged eighteen years, a servant, employed as a dressing boy in the service of Mr. Rhodes, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, shot himself between the second and third fingers of the right hand, whilst carelessely handling a loaded revolver, which he took out of a drawer in his master's writing-table. Bhica is now being treated at the J. J. Hospital.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SON.—Bhasker Hurry, residing at Tank Bunder, has reported to the police that on the 7th instant, he entrusted his son, Ramchunder, with eight currency notes, of the value of Rs. 60, and two Government Promissory notes, of the value of Rs. 100 each, asking him to deposit them in the Bank, but on inquiry it was found that Ramchander, who has not since been heard of, did not go to the Bank.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT MAZAGON.—On Friday, at 6-30 a.m., there will be a Solemn High Mass, at the Rosary Church, Mazagon, to celebrate the feast of the Exaltation of the Cross. In the evening, there will be service at the Oratory of the Cross of Matharpacady, at 6-30 p.m. (weather permitting). The picture of the Holy Face, which has been received from Rome will be on view for the veneration of the faithful.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Dadar, on view of the body of Bheema, a young woman, aged fifteen years, residing at Gopiram Wady at that locality. On Monday, deceased went to a well in the wady to wash some clothes, and while drawing water, the well having no parapet wall, she over-balanced herself, fell in, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THE INCREASE OF THE POLICE FORCE.—Mr. Nowroji Merwanji Saklatwalla, a Parsee, aged twenty-two years, has been drafted, by the Commissioner of Police, as a first-class havaldar-major in the newly-formed armed police, on a salary of Rs. 27 per month. Mr. Nowroji, who has been certified by Lieutenant C. G. Carnegie, of the Marine Battalion, for his capability in giving instructions in drilling school-boys is a strongly-built young man, and was lately a drill and gymnastic teacher in the Bombay and New High Schools.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Polka	Le Premier Pas — Coote
Overture	Le Cheval de Bronze — Auber
Valse	Die Botschafter — Henry Klein
Selection	Princess Toto — G. Clay
Gavotte	Imperiale — Faust
Galop	Cleopatra — D'Albert.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A NEW SERVANT.—Ruttonshah Dadabhoy, an engineer, having his office at Meadow Street, has reported to the police, that on Thursday morning, on the recommendation of a friend, he engaged a Hindu servant, named Govind. On the following morning, Govind failed to put in his appearance at the office, and on examining his cash-box complainant missed an envelope, containing thirteen currency notes for Rs. 10 each and Rs. 8 in cash. The police upon inquiry subsequently traced the accused to Tardeo and arrested him on Monday at Arthur Road but none of the missing money has yet been recovered.

SUICIDE WITH OPIUM.—On Monday morning, one Naga Mana, a marwaree, reported to the police that a Hindu, apparently aged about thirty-five years, was lying unconscious, in Peerkhan Lane. The police immediately repaired to the spot, and had the man removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. He was kept under treament at the Hospital, but never regained conciousness, and died shortly afterwards. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the deceased. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of the deceased. A verdict of suicide was returned.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sadu Luxmon, a Hindu, was charged with enticing away Radha, wife of Krishnaji Narayen. The woman was married to Krishnaji, nine years ago, and was living peacefully with him in his mother's house. Last year complainant, his wife Radha, and the accused happened to be at a marriage party as guests. The accused was introduced to Radha, and a too intimate friendship was formed between them. Accused eloped with the woman, and they lived together in a room at Hanuman Lane, whereupon the husband filed a complaint. The accused having been convicted on the evidence before the Court, his Worship sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment.

TAKING A WIFE BY FORCE.—Parvatee, a Hindu woman, aged eighteen years, the wife of one Tookaram Mattarba, left her husband about six weeks ago on account of his alleged ill-treatment towards her, and went to live with her father at Nowroji Hill. On Monday forenoon the husband, in company with his two brothers, went to his father-in-law's house and demanded his wife. On her refusing to go with him the two brothers seized her and attempted to drag her away, when the husband picked up a large stone and struck her on the head with it, causing a scalp wound, about an inch and a half in length. The accused were yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of causing hurt and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. The case was remanded.

FATAL RESULT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Tatia Nana, aged thirty years, residing at Gilder Street. On the 3rd instant, at about 8-30 p.m., the deceased was standing at a *pan* shop, in Gilder Street, when his friend Gopal Rama, a mill-hand, passed by. Deceased called him and offered him to take some *pan soparee*, which Gopal refused to accept. Being under the influence of liquor deceased thought himself insulted, and immediately taking off his shoe, went to strike Gopal, who at once turned upon the deceased and struck him two blows with the stick, with which he was armed, knocking him down. Nana got up and walked home quietly, but on the following morning became so seriously ill that his wife took him to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at noon the same day. The jury, after hearing the medical evidence, returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by hæmorrhage, the result of rupture of a blood vessel on the right side of the brain, consequent on a fall on the ground while under the influence of liquor.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the G. I. P. Railway Dadur station, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, touching the death of a Hindu, aged about thirty-five years, apparently of the labouring class. At 7 o'clock, on Monday evening, the Poona passenger train passed the Matoonga station and was on its way to Bombay, when the driver felt a shock as if the engine had passed over some ballast on the rails. On the arrival of the train at Dadur station the fireman pointed out to the driver that a blanket and a dhotur had been caught by the cow-catcher. He supposed that some one must have been run over or thrown out by the engine. The driver immediately informed the railway police, who at once proceeded to the spot, and found the dead body of the deceased lying off the rails with numerous injuries. The body was then conveyed to the Dadur station and was viewed by several persons, but no one could identify it. The verdict was that the death was caused by injuries received by being accidentally run over by a railway engine.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the same common jury :—

FORGERY AND GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE, &C.

Bharmal Pacharia and Harsi Ladha were charged with having, on the 7th June, while giving evidence in a case pending before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, intentionally given false evidence ; with having during March last committed forgery ; with forging a document purporting to be a value security ; with using the same fraudulently and dishonestly and with abetting each other in the commission of the offences. Mr. Rivett Carnac, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, Mr. F. P. Talyarkhan defending the first accused.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in summing up the evidence for the prosecution, said he had shown that the first prisoner had ample opportunity to forge the document before the court, and that he must be held to be guilty of the offence. Upon the evidence given by the prisoners in the Small Causes Court, they had shown themselves guilty of perjury, and they had aided and abetted each other in the commission of the several offences with which they were charged.

Mr. Talyarkhan, on behalf of the first accused, suggested to the jury that they should receive the evidence of the complainant with very great caution, as he had not been corroborated by the other witnesses. It was urged that no motive had been shown for the first accused having forged and used the document, and the jury were asked to give him the benefit of the doubt that existed.

His Lordship, in summing up the whole case to the jury, said the facts were very simple, and if the jury were satisfied that the story of the prosecution was true, they would have no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion. His Lordship considered that the statements of the accused in the Small Causes Court regarding the document having been signed by the complainant were false, and that it had been forged. If the jury could come to the conclusion that the document was forged, they would have to consider whether the prisoners had forged it. It was to the interest of the first accused to have the document in his possession, but still it was for the jury to find whether the accused had forged it or aided in its being forged. The first accused, was the man who had practically used the document, and he had called the second accused to his aid as a witness to support his contention that it was genuine release for the money he owed the complainant. The signature on the forged document corresponded with that on the original release, which latter was a release from a debt of some Rs. 700, and it might be taken as a motive for the commission of the offence.

The jury, after retiring for consultation for about three-quarters of an hour, unanimously found both the accused guilty of giving false evidence, and the first accused guilty of using as genuine a forged document and the second accused guilty abetting the offence. The prisoner Harsi Ladha admitted a previous conviction and a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said the accused had been very rightly found guilty by the jury ; and he intended to pass upon them a severe sentence, because he considered that the crime of which they had been convicted was a curse to the administration of justice in the courts. The manner in which the accused had perjured themselves was bold and deliberate, adopted with the intention of preventing the due administration of justice, and it deserved severe punishment. His Lordship sentenced each of the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

A PROFESSIONAL THIEF.

Abdulla Budoo, a professional Mahomedan thief, was charged with having, on the 10th August, committed the theft of a box, Rs. 2-2-0 in cash, and other property, belonging to a woman, named Mughabai, residing at Camatepura. About 2 p.m., on the above-mentioned date, the accused removed the box and its contents from the woman's house during her absence, and was arrested by a policeman as he was passing near the Two Tanks with the box under his arm, carefully covered over with a handkerchief, of which he could give no satisfactory account. The accused said he was drunk at the time of the alleged theft, and that the case had been got up against him. He admitted three previous convictions, the last sentence being that of four years' imprisonment, and that he had been out of jail only two months when he was arrested on the present charge. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

A MARWAREE PICK-POCKET.

Muniram Dalji, a marwaree, aged sixty-five, was years charged with having, on the 28th August last, committed theft of eight annas and six pies, the property of Ganpat Babajee. The complainant was standing in a crowd at Pydhownee, watching the marwaree procession passing along the Parel Road, when he saw the prisoner putting his hand into his (complainant's) pocket. The accused had two two-anna pieces in his hand, while two other similar pieces had fallen down to the ground. He was proved to be an old offender, and requested his Lordship to send him to his native country, because in Bombay he had got a bad name. The jury found him guilty, and his Lordship sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

COUNTERFEIT TWO-ANNA COIN.

Abdulakhan Sirdarkhan, a young Mahomedan, was charged with having, on the 6th ultimo, attempted to pass a counterfeit two-anna piece, and with being in possession of other similar counterfeit coins and materials for making the same. Mr. Macleod, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan defended the prisoner.

It appeared that the accused, a teacher of Persian, at Bijapur, came to Bombay early in August last. On the evening of the 6th of that month, in company with a lad, his nephew, he visited the shop of Merwanjee Ardashir, in Falkland Road and tendered a two-annas coin in payment for some biscuits which he had purchased. The shopkeeper suspected the coin not to be genuine, detained the accused, and called a policeman, and reported the matter to him. The accused's nephew had meantime ran out of the shop, and returning to the chawl, where he and his uncle had been living, packed up other counterfeit coins in a cloth which he concealed in the compound of the building. The police searched the place the same evening, but only found a crucible. The next morning the bundle of false coins was found by another resident of the chawl and handed over to the police. The prisoner's house at Bijapur had since been searched ; and a complete set of implements for the manufacture of counterfeit coins was found there.

Several witnesses were examinad for the prosecution, and further hearing of the case was adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning.

A CIRCULAR has been issued from the War Office stating the arrangements which have been made for testing the tactical fitness for command of majors before being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, according to the order issued at the end of last year. Boards are to assemble from time to time at stations where the three principal combatant arms —cavalry, artillery, and infantry—are all quartered, those selected being Aldershot, Colchester, Shorncliffe, the Curragh, Cairo, Lucknow, Meerut, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Poona, and Mhow ; and senior captains and majors will be allowed opportunities for exercise at these stations. The Duke of Cambridge considers that, with the facilities for preparation and examination now afforded, the cases in which provisional promotion has to be made, should be very rare, and that the provisional arrangements should cease entirely at the end of next year.

SAVES TIME AND MONEY.—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hocking, dry or humid cough, cold bronchitis and other Pulmonary diseases, acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind Pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS & Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE annual Invaliding Board for British troops on the Simla hills was held, at Subathu, on Thursday last. One of the two cases from Jutogh before the board was the gunner who, some months ago, fired away his ammunition indiscriminately while on sentry. The medical authorities believe he is insane.

THE death, at a comparatively early age, on Tuesday morning, of Sardar Sir Asad Khan, K.C.I.E., Chief of the Sarawans, removes a prominent leader of the people in Baluchistan and a loyal friend of the British Government. The late Sardar belonged to the Raisani tribe, and succeeded his father, Haji Muhammad Khan, in 1876, when the latter abdicated the chiefship. At that time there were numerous tribal feuds, and the Bolan Pass was closed to merchants and traders. Sir Robert (then Major) Sandeman got the intertribal disputes of the Sardars settled by a jirgah, in which Asad Khan rendered valuable assistance to Government.

THE report that Mr. C. H. Sampson will vacate his appointment as Registrar of the Home Department next March is not correct.

A CONTEMPORARY writes :—The Durand Cup at Simla will shortly be contested by twelve or more teams, and in the hills the players exhibit far more energy than in Calcutta. At Poona the Commander-in-Chief has quite recently been lamenting the decay of industrial exhibitions, owing to the short service system, and to the soldiers having more work and more amusement than in by-gone days. In the Punjab football would have to take its share of blame, as the trouble taken in drilling teams is increasing yearly. Certainly, from the soldiers' point of view a good football player is worth more than a good cabinet-maker.

AMONG Mr. Liotard's latest prophecies is one that there will be a cyclone on the 28th of October. This will be another test case for the stars. It was off a cyclone last year that the prophet made his reputation. In Calcutta the rains appear now to be slackening off very slowly, but it is still impossible for the ordinary layman to predict when there will be a dry hour.

ON Tuesday last, a basti at Garden Reach was burned up by fire, and five persons are believed to have lost their lives. The bodies of two were recovered, and an inquest will probably be held to enquire into the circumstances of their death. It is seldom that an entire basti is consumed, or that lives are lost in a fire of this kind. The groups of huts are sufficiently isolated to prevent a fire spreading, and the bastis are sufficiently open for everyone to escape.

THE Government of India will shortly take into consideration the question of the grant of leave to medical officers desirous of attending the Indian Medical Congress at Calcutta at the end of December. Some special concessions will have to be made, and, as the meeting will be one of the highest importance, the question will probably be generously considered. Casual leave is mostly limited to a few days, which period would not be at all sufficient to enable members to attend, and it would be hard on such as have privilege leave to their credit to oblige them to take leave of that nature. Officers in the Punjab would probably require a fortnight to do the trip with convenience and profit.

THE following are the movements of Dr. Watt during his first tour :—He starts for Kulu and Kangra to make collections and inspect—15th September to end of October ; Nagpur—1st October to 15th December, going on tour from there through the Central Provinces, Berar, and the Deccan to study cotton ; arrive at Calcutta to attend the Medical Congress ; visit Assam in January, February, and March to study the tea blight, at the invitation of the Tea Association.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week, ended 1st September, 1894, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 78,964 ; and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,02,364 ; other earnings (estimated), Rs. 10,000, making altogether Rs. 1,91,328 (includes K. G. F. Ry. Rs. 2,353), or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 225-1-6. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 2,06,588-7-7, or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 245-15-0.

MESSRS. PHELPS AND CO. write to point out that although on the programme for "Diplomacy," it is stated that the costumes were by Mr. A. Coutts and Mrs. Coutts, the dresses worn by Miss Collen (Countess Zicka) were made by Messrs. Phelps.

AT the prison of St. Paul at Lyons, where Caserio lay under sentence of death, there is a curious collection of pens. They are the pens with which the executioners have signed the regulation receipts for the prisoners handed over to them to be guillotined. At each execution a fresh pen is used for the purpose, and the ink is left to dry upon it. The pen with which M. Deibler signed the receipt for Caserio is now in the collection.

IT is interesting to learn that the basement of the new Post Office building in St. Martin's-le-Grand is flanked on one side by an extensive remnant of the old Roman wall which at one time encircled London. It runs along on the outer side of an area between the footway in St. Martin's-le-Grand and the new building, at a depth which proves conclusively that since the wall was built the level of the streets must have been raised to the extent of nearly four yards, thus probably indicating that at one time this northern thoroughfare dipped down in a valley similar to that now spanned by the Holborn Viaduct. Every care has been taken to preserve this interesting relic of a remote past, which is thus brought into curious juxta-position with the latest addition to that department of the public service which perhaps more than any other may be regarded as the embodiment of modern civilisation.

A RECENT sitting of the French Academy was, a Paris correspondent says, devoted officially to the never-ending work of compiling the French Dictionary, but unofficially to the far more interesting question of who shall succeed the poet Leconte de Lisle. This subject cannot yet be broached in a formal way, as the Bureau of the Academy has not yet received any letters from candidates. The latter, however, are well known, and their respective chances were the prevailing topic. M. Claretie, the novelist, and director of the Theatre Francais, was not present to support his candidate Mistral, the great poet of the Provencal language and the author of "Mireio," which, under the French title of "Mireille," was set to music by Gounod. At the Orange festival, the other day, M. Claretie rather hastily and imprudently proclaimed Mistral member of the Academy. The Academy rather resented this, and is less disposed than ever to receive the adversary of the French language. M. Deschanel had sixteen votes at the last election, and is likely to be a candidate ; but the "favourite" for the present is M. Henri Houssaye, the novelist. M. Zola will probably come forward, as he has declared he will be a perpetual candidate ; but his chances seem smaller than ever.

THE Russian Ambassador at Vienna has informed the Austrian Government that Admiral Avelane's fleet will visit the Austrian naval ports of Pola and Trieste in September.

THE American Bimetallic League Conference, in session at Washington, has (says Reuter) outlined a policy to advance bimetallism. Messrs. Bland, Coffeen, and Bryan, members of the House of Representatives, were among the speakers, and urged that efforts should be made to restore silver to its former position. A resolution was adopted declaring that the prosperity which, it had been stated, would follow the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman Act had not come, and, on the contrary, things had gone from bad to worse. A bimetallic standard only would restore prosperity. The Conference urged that the silver question should be made paramount at all Congressional elections and elections for State Legislatures, when State Senators are to be elected. It further urged that the question of free coinage should be kept before the people, and recommended the holding of a Convention at some central point of the mining or agricultural States to perfect the bimetallic organisation.

THE first day of King Humbert's stay at his hunting lodge at Valle dell Orco was fine, but the weather changed to a cold rain, that made the rocks slippery as glass. All the same the King went out shooting, and killed eighteen wild goats and thirty-two chamois, each one of them shot in the head, for the King is a famous sportsman, and his English carbine never fails him. There are some herds of these goats in the mountains numbering three hundred. Under Victor Emmanuel shooting them became a Royal privilege, and the race was saved. The King sends a great deal of game to charitable] asylums and hospitals. One fine chamois was sent as a present to the foreigners in the hotel at Ceresole, another to the parish priest, and others were forwarded to Rome. The Queen receives none, as she has an antipathy, it is said, to game.

FROM a correspondent in Rome we learn that the new monument to Cavour is to be placed in Piazza Cavour, opposite the new Palace of Justice. The monument is seventeen metres high. The base is of white marble from Serravezza, with a socket of red granite from Baveno. The bronze statue, said to be an admirable likeness, is more than five metres high. In front of the monument is a group of female figures in bronze, one representing "Roma," the other "Italia." On the left are two other bronze figures, that of "Thought" and that of "Action," the first a Juno-like woman, the second a man in the act of rising to his feet. These are said to be the most characteristic features of the whole monument.

A TELEGRAM from Rome states that Signor Sernicoli, the chief of the detective force in Italy, is arranging for a body of Italian detectives to be placed in Paris and London to keep watch on the movements of Italian Anarchists. A considerable number of these Anarchists have recently gone over to England, and especially to London.

THE Anti-Anarchist Bill was called up in the House of Representatives, on August 21, but was strongly opposed by Mr. Warner, Democrat, of New York, and as there was no quorum the Bill was shelved, though the Judiciary Committee of the House had presented a report in its favour.

THE Government of Ecuador have suspended the service of the foreign debt pending further negotiations with the bond-holders.

THE sixty-fourth anniversary of the birth of the Emperor Francis Joseph was celebrated on August 18 throughout Austria-Hungary.

A VIENNA correspondent says :—King Alexander of Servia is about to abdicate in favour of ex-King Milan.

A TUNIS telegram says : A number of Italians residing here have been engaged to proceed to Massowah, where they will be given land grants by the Italian Colonial authorities. They receive a free passage, with board and lodging, until settled on the land. Only single men are selected, but about six thousand have already been engaged, most of them being Sicilians.

IN order to ameliorate the condition of the women of the harem, in Tunis, who suffer so terribly from small-pox, M. Loir, of the Pasteur Institute, has, it is stated, conceived the idea of instructing a number of ladies belonging the Women of France Union in vaccination, so that they may be able to practise the art on the native women, whom no male, not even a doctor, is allowed to see.

OWING to the recent strike of Mr. Pullman's employes six thousands persons in the town of Pullman, the great majority of whom are women and children, are said to be in a state of utter destitution. The Governor of Illinois has, it is said, issued a proclamation to the people of the State, asking them to contribute to the relief of these

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11.

No fresh financial news is to hand to-day by wire, the London Stock Exchange, Discount, and Bullion markets having been closed yesterday for the holidays. The price of Silver in New York was 1/8 cent cheaper, at 64⅜ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·86¼ dollars.

The London periodical Skins Sales, however opened with the Goat Sales, at which there was a good demand. The number of Goat Skins offered at these Sales is 1,330,000; and of Sheep Skins 820,000.

The Liverpool and Manchester markets were also closed; but Cotton in New York declined 1-16 cent for ready Mid.-Uplands, at 6 7-8 cents per lb. with October Futures 6 points lower, at 6·76 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,7000 bales; and the first arrivals of the new crop give the following comparison with those on the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts	17,000	9,000	18,700
Two days' do.	26,000	14,000	30,400
Since 1st September.....	64,000	45,000	85,600

A telegram from Washington through Reuter under yesterday's date with the particulars of the Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 85 7/8 per cent. which compares with 91 13-16 last month.

Here Cotton remains very quiet, and unchanged in value, with very little doing in either direction. To-day's purchases sum up only 800 bales, of which Exporters have taken 200 Khundwa, at Rs. 178; and the Mills 250 Bhownugger, at Rs. 160; 150 Kadi, at Rs. 185; 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 140; and Khundwa, at Rs. 179¼ and 50 Jalna Ginned, at Rs. 172 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken by shippers to-day to a small extent; and the tone of the market has been quiet at previous quotations, say:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	4	0	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	14	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	3	10	0 "
Red Delhi.....	"	3	5	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	8	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0 "
Hard Red.....	"	3	6	0 "

SEEDS have been in moderate demand for export, and the feeling in this market also has been quiet, prices, as quoted below, showing no further change.

Linseed.....	Rs.	7-13-6 to 7-15-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	"	6-8-0 "
do. do. Cawnpore.	"	6-2-0 to 6-4-0 "
do. Red do.	"	5-14-0 to 6-2-0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	471	bales.
Wheat.....	5,353	cwt.
Linseed.....	1,650	"
Rapeseed	3,261	"
Groundnuts.....	915	"
Castorseed.....	1,481	"
Rice	5,594	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. The Werneth Hall (s) has been berthed for Marseilles and Liverpool, for early October loading, and has engaged nearly half a cargo, say, for Liverpool at 15s. per ton for Grain, and 14s. for Myrabollams; and for Marseilles, 13s. 6d. per ton for Groundnuts and light Seeds.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling, at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and 1s. 1 13-16 to 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits at which latter rate a little business was reported; also a fair amount of ready and forward Telegraphic, at 1s. 1 11-16d. Later on, in the absence of Merchants' Bills, and a continued enquiry for Bank media of remittance, rates again receded to 1s. 1⅜d. for three months' sight Credits for September-October-November delivery, at which business was again reported. Calcutta was reported steady early in the day at 1s. 1 23-32d.; but on receiving weaker quotations from here, that market also partially followed ours, which closed weaker as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 21-32 to 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1 5-8d. to 21-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1⅜d.	"
Francs do.	1·44⅜	"

with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 1 21-32d.; and Credits for 1895 at 1s. 1 13-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day at 103 3-8 for Fours, and 103¼ for 3½ per Cents, for cash, these having also been the respective closing quotations.

SHARES.—The tone of the market for Cotton Mill Scrip has been steady with generally an upward tendency in rates. We quote this evening an advance of Rs. 25 in Morarji Goculdas, of Rs. 15 in Hyderabad; of Rs. 10 each in New Great Eastern, Sholapore, and Victoria; and of Rs. 5 each in Coorla, David, and Jewraz Balloo; while Central India have declined Rs. 20; and Western India Rs. 5. Volkart Press Shares have advanced Rs. 10; and Bellary Rs. 7½; while Mercantile are Rs. 2½ lower National Bank shares have advanced Rs. 10; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,280 per share.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th August, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,18,000	2,25,000	4,000	3,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	71	134	2	207
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	8,64,444	16,57,925	35,631	25,58,003
Total for 8 weeks ..	9,82,444	18,82,925	39,634	29,05,003
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,30,216	1,50,607	2,635	2,83,458
Per mile of Ry do.	78	90	1	169
Total to corresponding date do.	10,01,305	13,39,691	46,239	23,87,229

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 6 3,542
Do. to date..... " 5,17,774

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th August, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	74,000	1,16,000	4,000	1,94,000
Or per mile of Railway	160	252	9	421
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	5,27,187	7,61,446	26,278	13,14,911
Total for 8 weeks ..	6,01,187	8,77,446	30,278	15,08,911
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	80,519	1,03,124	3,542	1,87,185
Per mile of Ry do.	175	224	7	406
Total to corresponding date do.	6,73,348	7,50,938	23,414	14,57,698

Increase for the week..... Rs. 6,815
Do. to date ..... " 51,213

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 10th September.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.....	29·694
Temperature of the Air.....	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·0
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air.....	0·951
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).....	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	78·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	74·2
General Directions of wind*.....	SSE, E, SSE, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*.....	159
Fall of Rain	0·33
Total fall during month	0·33
" year	59·23
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of the 11th Sept.	0·66

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BREED—September 5, at Palamcottah, the wife of the Rev F W Breed, C M S, of a son.
DETERMES—September 3, at 117, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Ch Determes, of a daughter.
DUTHY—September 2, at Jutogh, the wife of Lieut-Colonel A E Duthy, Royal Artillery, of a son.
MASON—August 26, at Mussoorie, the wife of the Rev C A Mason, Garrison Chaplain of Allahabad, of a son.
MOLONY—August 23, at Kotri, Sind, the wife of E D Molony, North-Western Railway, of a son.
SCOBIE—September 3, at Amraoti, the wife of D M Scobie, Assistant Engineer, P W D, of a son.

DEATHS.

COOK—September 7, at Jarrett's Gardens, Egmore, Madras, John Keningale, infant son of J Nield Cook.
OTTMANN—September 1, at "Ottoville," Perambore Barracks Road, Vepery, Madras, Charlotte Louisa Ottmann, widow of the late A F Ottmann, Sub-Engineer, P W D, of Turnout in Holland, aged 78 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1894.

AFTER frequent complaints of delay a Blue Book on the Siamese question has at length been issued. The publication covers a period of seven years, as it commences with a despatch, dated July 10, 1887, and concludes with one dated last April. Whatever may be the diplomatic reasons for official reticence it is very disappointing that the compilation has not been brought down to date. It may however be remarked that, at least so far as appearances go, the position of Siamese affairs has not been materially modified since the month of April. That position was rightly described by Mr. Curzon, in the course of debate in the House of Commons some weeks since as "unsatisfactory in the extreme;" and he added that he had learned from competent observers in Siam that any vacillation on the part of her Majesty's Ministers would "plunge that unhappy country into a still more serious condition." It is gratifying to find however that, in the history of events as recorded in the papers now published, ample evidence exists that the policy initiated by Lord Salisbury has been continued by Lord Rosebery, and that, although there seems to have been unnecessary delay in communicating the views of her Majesty's Ministers to the French Government, there has been no departure from the basis adopted by Great Britain from the first—that the independence of Siam must be maintained. In the light of more recent events, it is significant that in April, 1889, the French Ambassador made a proposal for the neutralization of Siam to Lord Salisbury, who, while fully sympathising with the general objects indicated, asked for more exact details as to the suggested line of frontier between Cochin-China and Siam. The proposed scheme was submitted to the India Office for consideration and report, and after prolonged, though perhaps necessary, delay, Viscount Cross sent in to the Foreign Office a map showing the approximate boundaries of Siam. This map as reproduced in the Blue Book cannot be regarded as a very creditable production, and when it was forwarded to Paris, the French Government must have been gratified to find how little was known by the British authorities concerning the territory in question. From some unexplained reason no more was heard of the French proposal. In the early part of 1892 an entirely new plan was brought forward by M. Waddington—that the English and French Governments should enter into a mutual agreement not to extend their influence beyond the Mekong. The obvious objections raised to this plan were that it would bring the two countries into practical contact upon an extended frontier, "in territory which actually belongs, or which may hereafter be assigned to Siam. Such an arrangement," wrote Lord Rosebery, "has, as far as I am aware, no precedent in international practice, and seems at variance with the principle of the national independence of Siam, which both Governments wish to preserve."

The negotiations at this stage received a rude check by the forcing of the Menam river by French gunboats, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the Government of the Republic that force would not be resorted to. Concerning this sudden and high-handed proceeding the Blue Book says extremely little—in fact it adds nothing to the information already possessed by the public. When negotiations were again resumed the two Governments discussed the question of creating a buffer State to avoid the inconvenience of direct contact. On this point the views of the Government of India were asked for. In reply Lord Lansdowne, telegraphing last October, expressed his opinion that the boundaries of the buffer State should on the west and south be the Mekong river, and on the north the Chinese frontier. As regards the eastern boundary Lord Lansdowne stated that British knowledge of the region between the Nam U river and the Mekong is so slight, that there would be great danger in accepting any frontier west of the line of the Nam U. Lord Rosebery, however, in his next despatch to Paris, deprecated a polemical discussion for "patching together in a somewhat narrow and grudging spirit a small neutral State on the Upper Mekong," and frankly declared that unless steps were taken to properly confirm and secure the integrity and independence of Siam, "any settlement must necessarily be illusory and incomplete." He therefore proposed on behalf of her Majesty's Government that both countries should enter into a joint guarantee to maintain the dominion of Siam "as these have been left by the acceptance of the recent French ultimatum and subsequent conditions." The proposal when communicated by Lord Dufferin to M. Develle was received "with great cordiality," and, speaking on behalf of the President and his Ministers he declared that the French Government would not be unwilling, in certain circumstances to favourably receive the proposal. However, a month later Lord Rosebery had again to lament that instead of the matter being dealt with in a broad and statesmanlike spirit a disposition to "squabble about acre for acre" was evidenced. He instructed Lord Dufferin to intimate that "if a substantial State is not to be created, but one which would satisfy neither the Chinese nor ourselves, it would be better to abandon the idea of a neutral intermediate State and content ourselves with maintaining and actively asserting our control over the territories already ours." The reply of the French Government was most conciliatory, M. Develle assuring Lord Dufferin that the moment the Franco-Siamese treaty was executed, he would be quite ready to enter into consultation as to the exact terms of a reciprocal engagement for guaranteeing the independence of Siam. He also promised that the moment the Siamese Government fulfilled its existing engagements the French troops would be withdrawn from Chantaboon.

We agree with Mr. Curzon that the time has fully come for France to evacuate Chantaboon, and thus fulfil the promise given to Lord Dufferin by M. Develle, who admitted that the only part of the treaty remaining to be carried out by Siam was that relating to the "murder" as it was called of Grosgurin. The treaty in question was negotiated by M. Le Myre de Vilers who has just been sent on a mission of menace to Madagascar. Phra Yot has long ago been sacrificed as the scapegoat of Siam, and the treaty has thus, according to M. Develle's own showing, been carried out in its entirety. It is therefore difficult to understand why a measure dependent upon the fulfilment of all the treaty stipulations has not been honourably carried out by the evacuation of Chantaboon on the part of France. As the Blue Book leaves us entirely in the dark on this question, it is very desirable that the British public should be kept informed of what is transpiring in Siam. While a settlement of terms still remains to be accomplished, the French are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet. The Mekong, which, rising in Yunnan, flows through the whole length of Siam has hitherto been declared unnavigable. But the French have not been daunted by this ancient belief, and are thoroughly tackling the difficulties incidental to the navigation of the stream. Their gunboats had some weeks ago reached Nong-Kay and Vien-Stan in the latitude approximately of Rangoon. It should be explained that the Mekong is divided into three great reaches, separated from each other by obstacles hitherto regarded as insuperable. The first of these reaches extends from the estuary of the river to the Khone rapids, the second from the latter place to Kemmarat, and the third from Kemmarat to Luang-Prabang. In the course of the first reach there are minor rapids, but when thoroughly explored sometime ago these were found to present no serious difficulty. The Khone rapids gave considerable trouble, but an island between them was turned to good account. A road constructed upon it enabled the enterprising Frenchmen last October to carry the small gunboats bodily across the rapids. They steamed rapidly and without difficulty up to Kemmarat, the second great barrier, where some forty miles of more or less broken water had to be passed. A thorough exploration having been made in courses, at the end of May last the gunboats were safely brought from these treacherous stretches into the deeper waters of the upper reach. Above Vien Shan the river has to force its way through a mountain range, but the rapids thus produced, are as a result of preliminary exploration, declared to be quite practicable. These are facts which the British Government cannot, and we are sure will not ignore. South of the Shan State the whole left bank of the Mekong is being included in the French "sphere of influence"—to use the present day expression—and it becomes the British Government to see that our position further west is fully maintained. The duty of speaking plainly in this matter must not be shirked, seeing that in the maintenance of Siamese independence the future of all British possessions in Asia is intimately concerned.

THE City of Dreadful Night, in some of its phases, is being depicted by a remarkably facile pen in the columns of the *Indian Daily News*. Our contemporary brings a strong light to bear upon the dark places in the city, not with a desire to pander to the morbid tastes of its readers, but in the hope that having diagnosed the disease a remedy will be prescribed for it. It is with one of the many phases of the Poor White question our contemporary now deals and tells us of Calcutta's European beggars. Waifs and strays of European and Eurasian parentage are, it seems, common, and to be found in almost every part of the city and white beggars prevail wherever a convenient spot presents itself. At Chandney, says our contemporary, a well-known figure is that of a European with a wooden leg, comfortably clad, and wearing a grey helmet who accosts you with: "I shall thank you for a few annas, Sir. You see I cannot work." A glance at the maimed limb convinces you of the fact, and the tone of absolute right in which the demand is made makes one feel it cannot be refused without loss of self-respect. Female loafers are occasionally met with, being such adepts in the art of begging that one might imagine they had been trained in England and imported by some enterprising Fagin. The male loafer in Calcutta is at heart a ruffian, and does not scruple, when he thinks he can do so with impunity, to assume a rude and defiant tone when asking for relief. The less-frequented suburbs are usually selected for visits by this class at the hour when they calculate that the male inhabitants are absent at their several vocations; and, presuming on feminine timidity, they demand rather than solicit alms, and for fear of violence these are readily bestowed. The female loafer, in a flood of tears, tells the passer-by that her sick child is at the moment at the point of death, from which it is in his power to rescue it; or the catastrophe has reached the climax—the child is dead—and she is collecting funds for its interment. Help is bestowed, and pouring forth a string of carefully-selected pious expressions of gratitude she hurries away, probably to spend the money at the next liquor-shop. Endeavouring to excite compassion by an assumption of piety seems to be the exclusive role of the female loafer. The male, either because the part is difficult to sustain or that he is altogether too hopelessly ignorant of spiritual phraseology, seldom adopts it. The most painful and deplorable of all forms of the loafer nuisance, however, described by the Calcutta paper, is that of the little children who go about begging in the street. Two of these, it instances, a little flaxen-haired boy and a girl, who are to be seen daily issuing from the direction of the Municipal Market. They dart out and pursue passengers on the pavement, and are indefatigable little beggars, and even board ships in harbour for this purpose, and contrive to gather a rich harvest. They are believed to be the children of a strong mother who, sitting at home, adopts this easy method of having a livelihood earned for her. Dalhousie Square, and the shade of the trees on the maidan, are said to constitute the mid-day rendezvous of numbers of the destitute creatures, who may be seen gathering in expectant groups, about noon, watching for the return of the servants conveying tiffins to offices and places of business. The servants on their way back sell the remains of the master's tiffins to the unfortunate people and thus frequently provide them with the first meal of the day. Our first impulse on reading such shocking accounts of European degradation in Calcutta, is to quote the Pharisee's prayer on Bombay's account. For we are not as other cities and in Bombay we may be forgiven doubting whether distress among Europeans to the extent it prevails in Calcutta is unpreventible. The Poor White question has been many times discussed in Calcutta, but no appreciable progress seems to be made in disposing of it.

MR. BARTLEY, whose fame as a member of the present Fourth Party is world-wide, does not describe himself as a Friend of India, but he deserves credit for the stand he made the other night in Committee of Supply against saddling India with half of the cost of the egregious Opium Commission. His speech would doubtless have been more appropriate if it had been delivered in the debate on Indian finances the previous week, and it was rather illogical, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer hastened to point out, to move the reduction of the sum to be paid by England. Mr. Bartley himself recognised the force of this argument by not dividing the House, but the short discussion he brought about will have a good effect in some ways. That it will lead the Government to alter their decision is more than can be expected. In some things as Mr. Weir, the exceedingly troublesome representative of the Crofters, would say, they are past praying for. But if the defence put forward by Sir William Harcourt is the best that can be made for bleeding the Indian Exchequer to pay for the vagaries of "crotcheteers," to borrow a word against the use of which one of their party Mr. Webb vainly protested, it would be better to say nothing. It was, Sir William Harcourt argued, an advantage to the Government of India to have the facts ascertained; but they were perfectly well known before Lord Brassey started on his expansive and unprofitable expedition. The Leader of the House in his earlier remarks in reply to Mr. Bartley said he would not express any opinion on the results of the Commission; but in his second speech he seems to have admitted that the statements made by the anti-opium party were inaccurate. The supporters of the movement for the suppression of the Opium Trade, though numerically insignificant, comprise some of the wealthiest men in England. They are primarily responsible for the appointment of this unnecessary Commission. It is almost a pity that they cannot be compelled to pay the bill out of their own well-filled pockets.

THE annual report on the military works carried out in the districts by the Public Works Department is interesting chiefly as recording the economy displayed by the authorities in making use of everything, which lies at hand likely to serve their purpose and still effect a saving. In Ahmedabad, for example, instead of building bran-new barracks they have put the old Persian barracks in the British Infantry lines in perfect repair and they are now in use. At Malegaon the old arsenal has been

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PROPOSED FRENCH EXPEDITION TO MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, SEPT. 10.

M. Le Myre de Vilers, the French Plenipotentiary, who negotiated the Franco-Siamese Treaty at Bangkok last year, is proceeding on a special mission to Madagascar for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Hovas will submit to France, or if an expedition is necessary to compel them to do so.

THE KHEDIVE.

BRINDISI, SEPT. 10.

H. H. the Khedive left here to-day for Egypt.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR BRUGSCH.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The death is announced of Professor Heinrich Karl Brugsch, Ph. D., the distinguished Philologist and Egyptologist.

THE LEPER BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

The replies from the local Governments relating to the proposed isolation of Lepers Bill have arrived. The second note from the Government of India will be sent again shortly for circulation, but it is decided that even if legislation is considered necessary, the Bill will not be drafted till the Calcutta session.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

The Kabul letters to-day deal with the arrrangements for the Waziristan Delimitation Commission. The Afghan officers will now leave about the last week of September, in time to receive the British Commissioner on arrival.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

The Conversion of the Four per Cent. Paper in India, on the 8th September, amounted to thirty-four lakhs.

LATER.

The conversion of the 4 per cent. Loans in India, on the 10th September, amounted to 81 lakhs making the total of conversions in India, since the 27th August, 217 lakhs. In England 81 lakhs were converted between the 27th August and the 4th September.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

The match in the Poona Polo Tournament to-day was between the Bombay Gymkhana and the 7th Hussars, and was won by the latter rather easily, who scored eight goals and seven subsidiaries to love. In the second period Mr. Steel got a nasty blow over the eye from Mr. Vaughan's stick. He bled profusely and had to be assisted off the field. Mr. Raymond, of the Marine Battalion, took his place, and play proceeded. He fell in the fourth period, owing to his stirrup breaking, but was not hurt. Despite the disadvantages Bombay played a good game throughout.

THE HINDU-MAHOMEDAN FEELING IN POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

The report about boycotting the Mahomedans is entirely false, and seems to be invented to alarm well-meaning Mahomedans and furnish grounds for Government to assume an attitude prejudicial to Hindus. The order prohibiting sticks, etc., referred to in the telegram, was not published here till sunrise to-day, and hence the source of the alarming invention can well be guessed. The Gunpatty processions are only rather grander this year and become joint for self-protection, and the Hindus have taken every care to avoid the so-called friction.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, day before yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 10.

The Hall Line steamer Rafford Hall left here yesterday evening.

NAPLES, SEPT. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

HONG KONG, SEPT. 11.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Bombay to Japan, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 11.

Mail-steamer Valetta from Suez arrived.

H. M. S. Marathon sailed for Trincomalee.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 11.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

During interruption of Corean lines telegrams for Seoul, Chemulpo, and Genzan can be forwarded by post from Fusan. (See Rule 123, Section 3. Telegraph Guide.)

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Turkish route right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th September, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	11	1	50 p.m.	0	36
Teheran	11	2	55 p.m.	0	6
Suez					

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 11th September, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	42	..	1
" Karachi	...	19	...	1
" Madras	...	56	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 10.

10 p.m. ... 75·8

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

6 a.m. ... 75·7
10 a.m. ... 79·6
2 p.m. ... 78·4
6 p.m. ... 81·1

IN commercial circles in Germany, says the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent, it is feared that the supply of raw silk for the German market, and consequently the German silk trade, may be seriously affected by the war between China and Japan. The Prussian Minister of Commerce has invited from several Chambers of Commerce suggestions as to how an eventual rise in the price of raw silk may best be met or counteracted. The Minister also asks for reports as to the quantity of raw silk at present in store in Germany.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 24.

FROM a reliable source at Constantinople I learn that three native steamship companies have combined to establish a regular line of steamers between Djeddah and East Indian ports. The service is said to be under the immediate direction of his Excellency Hassan Pasha, Minister of Marine. The head office will be at the Turkish Djeddah, whence three steamers will run to Aden, the Gulf of Bassorah, and the Indian ports. The creation of this service is regarded locally as likely to confer considerable advantages upon Turkish trade. The sight of the Turkish flag in Indian waters will, it is thought, encourage the Mussalmans of India to contribute to the prosperity of the line.

The depressed state of the Lancashire cotton trade was frequently referred to at a meeting of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association, held in Manchester, the other day. After prolonged discussion the following resolution was unanimously passed :—"That this meeting strongly urges the Federation Executive to make an effort to obtain the sanction of the whole cotton trade to take such action as they may deem to be necessary for the improvement of the cotton industry." Several members of the Federation have written letters strongly advocating a curtailment of production, and it was stated that the Bolton employers, who are not members of the Federation, were also in favour of short time as a remedy for the bad trade.

How to recast the Building Societies, how to guard better against the dangers of insurance on children's lives, and how to promote insurance against old age—these are the three subjects on which the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has most to say in his report for 1893, which has just been published. Not merely since the Liberator failure but every year since 1876 the Chief Registrar has been calling for the reform of the Building Societies, and the figures given this year are as alarming as any that have gone before. Between 1874 and 1891 there were registered 3,153 new societies. Almost exactly one-third of the whole were dissolved after an average life of five years. Out of 570 new "Permanent" societies 218 had only an average permanence of six years apiece, while 186 "Starr-Bowkett" societies out of 570 registered disappeared after an average duration of five years. The defects of constitution which have led to these bad results have been described year after year by Mr. Brabrook, the Chief Registrar, and by his predecessor, Mr. Ludlow. The chief defect is this, that the societies receive large sums from depositors on the understanding that they are repayable on demand, whereas it is often absolutely impossible that the money, which is mostly invested on mortgage, should be repaid on demand if a panic should seize a large number of depositors at the same time. The case of the Liberator—an extreme case, of course—illustrates the danger. According to the last Parliamentary return before its fall, the Liberator had £1,500,000 of deposits, £3,000,000 on mortgage, and about £60,000 in cash. A panic seizes on the depositors of the £1,500,000, the money out on mortgage is not available for months or years, the available £60,000 is gone in a few hours, and the doors have to be closed. If Building Societies are to have the advantages of receiving deposits without the danger of sudden collapse, they must, as Mr. Brabrook said two years ago, say distinctly that deposits are not repayable on demand except at the society's discretion. Share-holders and depositors must be allowed a fuller control of the society's finance. The returns, that are sent in by the Building Societies, are quite inadequate. It was only on the special motion of Mr. W. L. Jackson that the House of Commons lately obtained a return of the properties in possession of a large number of societies, and, as Mr. Brabrook now says, "the disclosures in this return are grave, inasmuch as it is only in rare cases that the information is given in the balance-sheets and annual statements of the societies." Hitherto, in short, the share-holders and depositors have had far less means than even the members of the great Friendly Societies of knowing how their affairs stand. It is a relief to reflect that the Government Bill, which embodies many of the suggestions made by Mr. Brabrook and Mr. Ludlow, has at last passed through Parliament.

The prospects of an early settlement of the Scotch coal dispute are far worse than they have been since the quarrel began. Eight weeks ago the miners struck work in order to recover the shilling deducted last May from their daily wages of six shillings. During the first few weeks of the strike both sides declared firmly, as is usual, that compromise was out of the question, the employers insisting that no part of the shilling could be restored, and the miners vowing that they could take nothing less. A week ago there were signs of greater pliancy. By the advice of the English Miners' Federation the majority of the men's officials in Scotland recommended a new attitude. They advised the miners to be satisfied with asking for an immediate advance of 6d. a day instead of 1s., provided the employers would guarantee this rate of 5s. 6d. a day up to the end of 1895. The more rigidly organised coal-owners remained as deaf as a post to all offers of compromise or treaty of any kind with the miners' regular representatives, but the non-associated coal-owners answered with an offer to guarantee for a year daily wages of 5s. They refuse to withdraw any part of the reduction, but they did not reject the principle of a minimum wage. If these conciliatory steps had been ratified by the whole body of combatants on each side the issue would have been handsomely narrowed. A dispute about a shilling a day would have been converted into a dispute about sixpence a day, and the question of the guarantee would probably have given little trouble. The non-associated owners were ready to join in establishing a Conciliation Board on the English model, as the miners desired. But the perversity of the majority on both sides has frustrated the efforts of the few who were wise. The associated coal-owners persisted in ignoring the existence of the trade union leaders who were working for peace, and now the general body of the miners have refused to sanction the terms of compromise recommended by these leaders themselves. The dispute has therefore gone straight back to the point at which it stood eight weeks ago.

The unfortunate share-holders of the British East Africa Company held a special meeting, on Wednesday, at the offices in Pall Mall, to pass a resolution providing for the division of the capital into £1 shares. Sir Arnold Kemball, who presided, took occasion, in moving the resolution, to comment on Lord Kimberley's speech in the House of Lords last Monday, and to deny that the company were making any excessive demands on the Government. The company were willing that their claim should be submitted to arbitration, or, if that were held to be inadmissible, they would accept £300,000 for their concession, telegraph line, railway material, piers, customs buildings, outlays on treaty making and exploring, and the acquisition and holding for two years of Uganda, plus moderate land grants and bank concessions. Alternately, and even preferably, they would consider Lord Brassey's proposal of an annuity of 2 per cent. per annum, charged, in the first place, on local revenues, but guaranteed by the Imperial Government, on the amount they had expended, the Government taking over all their assests without reservation. The resolution was adopted without discussion. The directors have addressed a letter to the Under-Foreign Secretary, pointing out the unfortunate consequences of the long delay on the part of the Government in coming to a settlement with the company, and urging an immediate intimation of the terms which the Government intend to propose.

Advices from Madrid report the conclusion of a *modus vivendi*, or the basis for a new commercial treaty, between Spain and the Argentine Republic. It is stated that the objection of the Argentine Government to compromise itself on the question of customs revenue at the present time has prevented the arrangement of a definite treaty. Fearing, however, that Spain might raise the import duties upon salted and dried beef, which form so large a proportion of the exports of Argentina to Spain, the *modus vivendi* has been arranged to run for a period of at least two years. In consideration of this undertaking on the part of Spain the Argentine Government has agreed to modify the alcoholic duties so as to admit Spanish wines up to 18 degrees of strength at the same time rate as was formerly levied on wine of 14 degrees or under. This revision of the Argentine duties upon Spanish wine has been arranged to meet the views of Spanish wine-growers, especially those of Catalonia, who represented to the Spanish Foreign Minister that under the old scale Spanish wines could not compete with French and Italian.

A very remarkable and interesting event happened, the other day, when, for the first time in economic history, the price of corn on the New York market rose above the price of wheat. The significance of this event becomes more striking and its economic meaning plainer when it is recalled that throughout America's entire industrial history, until the recent vast extension of wheat culture, the price of wheat averaged double that of corn. Moreover, while wheat sells now for barely half the price it reached as recently as 1891, corn is ruling well above the level of such years as 1878 and 1879, when the paper inflation premium on prices for the first time vanished. Nor is this difference due alone to possible damage to this season's crop, for at least 600,000,000 bushels could be deducted from the Government's latest estimate and still leave a yield of corn as large as that of 1878. "It scarcely needs demonstration," says a New York paper, "to make clear that if silver demonetisation had broken the price of wheat, the present advance in corn, even with the undoubted speculative exaggerations, would have been wholly impossible."

A new law for the registration and protection of trade-marks has been promulgated in Germany, and comes into force on the 1st October next. This law in its main provisions as to what constitutes a trade-mark and is registerable as such, conforms very nearly to the trade-mark section of the English Patent Law of 1883. It also embodies provisions analogous to some in the Merchandise Marks Acts of 1887, which traders who send goods into Germany would do well to make themselves acquainted with. Any person who knowingly or through gross carelessness applies the name or firm of another party or a registered trade-mark is liable for damages, and further to a heavy fine or to six months' imprisonment. Anyone who wrongfully applies a State coat of arms, or coat of arms of a district or of a municipal or corporate body, for the purpose of creating confusion regarding the nature or value of the goods, or any person who offers for sale goods bearing such marks, will be punishable by fine or imprisonment. Foreign products which wrongfully bear the name and locality of a German firm or a registered trade-mark on entering Germany as imports, or for transit, are liable to seizure by the custom-house authorities and confiscation. When an illegal mark on the goods cannot be removed, the goods may be destroyed. Where German goods must bear a certain mark or signification on being imported into a foreign country to indicate that they are of German origin or if such goods are not so favourably treated at the custom-house in respect of the trade-marks as the goods of other countries, the Federal Council is empowered to subject goods imported into Germany from such foreign countries to the same restrictions, and in case of violation thereof to seizure and confiscation. All trade-marks at present registered in Germany must be re-registered under the new law within the next four years, *i.e.*, before the 1st October, 1898. There is no necessity, however, for any immediate action on the part of the proprietors of such marks, but at the same time no advantage is gained by postponing it.

To those who have followed the attempts of Mr. Henry Wolff to familiarise the English public, and especially the small farmers, with the success of co-operative banking societies abroad it will be a matter of some satisfaction to know that a village bank of this type has been started under favourable auspices at Scawby, in Lincolnshire. The experiment has been launched by several meetings, at which Mr. Wolff fully explained the procedure of the German village banks, the democratic self-government by committees, and the loans to members for specific purposes and the supervision of the employment of the loan. In first starting the bank the terms of loans to members have been fixed at six per cent., but as the institution takes root a lower rate of interest will become possible. But when six per cent. is compared with the outrageous demands of moneylenders recently exposed, it will be of great help to have money at six per cent. The bank at Scawby is started with as yet under twenty members, the small capital needed being guaranteed by a local landowner and by Mr. Yerburgh, chairman of the Committee of the Agricultural Banks Association.

A Royal decree has been issued announcing that pending the arrangement of new treaties of commerce the lowest scale of the Spanish tariff and all the advantages of the present customs laws granted by the commercial treaties with Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, and the Netherlands, shall also be granted to imports from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, France, Italy, and Great Britain and her colonies. It is a condition that the nations which thus benefit by the most-favoured-nation clause shall also grant similar treatment to exports from Spain.

Advices from Johannesburg report the acceptance by the Second Volksraad of a measure dealing with the question of Bewaarplaatsen, or reserve ground, under which digging is prohibited by the gold law. Owing to the fall of the ground south of the main reef, the companies took out their water rights on the south, as also their licences for stands for machinery and tailings, which gave rights of surface occupation only. No question arose as to the mining value of these reserve sites, but when the question of the deep levels was taken up it was found that the reef existed far beyond the Bewaarplaatsen, and immediately a struggle commenced to obtain mining rights for those reserved areas. The companies, the owners of the farms, and a syndicate of financiers at Pretoria all made claims, and a plea was put forward that the ground should be put up for auction for the benefit of the public revenue. There were thus four claimants, the strongest being the syndicate and the companies, and between these the struggle really lay. The Volksraad has now passed resolutions prohibiting digging in these areas, providing that the Government may grant mining rights, providing for a commission which shall grant these rights after inquiry, and, lastly, laying down that the occupier shall have the preferential right of mining. The necessary regulations have been postponed for further consideration. But as none of the companies will be likely to require a privilege for several years to come, this postponement is not regretted, seeing that the preferential right of the occupier has been formally acknowledged. The value of these rights is said to be very great in some cases, many of the companies owning Bewaarplaatsen which cover many claims in extent. Of course, it is impossible to estimate the real value of the minerals underneath these locations, which have hitherto been simply occupation rights. But the local papers speak of the rights as being worth several hundred thousand pounds. The defeat of the syndicate, which, so to speak, sought to get hold of the unearned increment from these deposits—rendered valuable only by the investigations of the occupying companies—is attributed largely to the union existing among the different companies, acting through the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines, which has interested itself in protecting the claims of the occupying companies.

This week the four great railways of England will pay more than £5,800,000 in dividends. The Great Western dividend of £1,167,000 has already been paid, and to-morrow the dividends of the North-Eastern (£1,324,000), of the Midsland (£1,461,000), and of the London and North-Western (£1,919,000) will be distributed. These vast sums are for the preference and ordinary shares and do not include debenture interest.

The British Vice-Consul at Ancona, in a recent report on the trade of that district, gives an additional instance of the low wages paid in Italian industrial establishments. At the metallurgical works of Messrs. D. Cattro & Co., a firm giving constant employment to over two hundred hands, although wages have increased by about 10 per cent. in the last three years, the average rates paid per d[ay] 10¢ hours are—to boiler-makers, 3s. 2d; founders, 2s. 11d. riveters, 2s. 11d.; turners The works are being enlarged, and accomm will be provided for building steamships of a[bout] or tonnage. Coal, coke, pig iron, and all m[aterials] for boiler-making are imported from Great B[ritain].

HERE is a curious case. A prisoner Karachi jail, through the collusion of a wa[rder] allowed to get out of his cell every night an[d visit] his family in the city. The superintendent [of the] jail is informed of this, and preparing his[self] catches the jail-bird one night in the bosom family. He is apprehended, placed on hi[s trial] and, so the local paper announces, *released* [on bail]. Are we to conclude that a prisoner und[er] sentence has only to commit a bailable offence able to get out and enjoy liberty and the [society] of his friends while the trial lasts?

THE CIVIL SERVICE BALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, SEPT. 11.

THE Fancy Dress Ball, given by the members of the Civil Service in Poona, which came off last night, was a great success, nearly four hundred ladies and gentlemen attending. The hall of the Gymkhana was simply but prettily decorated, and most effectively lighted. At about 9-30 the guests began to arrive. Many of the dresses were exceedingly pretty, and great taste and ingenuity were displayed in the dresses of a large majority. H. E. Lord Harris and his staff arrived at about 9-45, and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Mrs. Nairne, and the staff shortly before. At 12 o'clock the company adjourned for supper, which was a very *recherche* one, supplied by Signor Cornaglia, of Poona and Bombay. After supper dancing was resumed and continued into the early hours. The following is the programme :—

DANCES.

	1	Valse ..... Espana
	2	Valse ..... Mon Reve.
	3	Valse ..... La Gitana
	4	Lancers ..... The Pelican
	5	Valse ..... Dorothy
	6	Valse ..... Mia Cara
	7	Valse ..... Mysostis
	8	Polka ..... Holly Bush
	9	Valse ..... Jeunesse Doree
Supper	1	Valse ..... Sur la Plage
	2	Valse ..... Venetia
	10	Lancers ..... 'Arry and 'Arriet
	11	Valse ..... Eldorado
	12	Valse ..... L'Etoile Polaire.
	13	Highland Schottische
	14	Valse ..... Daphne
	15	Valse ..... In Old Madrid
	16	Barn Dance ..... The Boston Belle
	17	Valse ..... The Officers
	18	Valse ..... Our Last

The following is a complete list of those present with their costumes :—

LADIES.

Names.	Costumes.
Addison, Mrs C J	An Officer of the A M S, Full Dress (Late Uniform)
Anderson, Mrs	Masherss
Ayerst, Mrs	Lady XVIII Century
Agnew, Miss	Polly with the Kettle on
Betham, Mrs	Spanish Lady
Baddeley, Mrs	Galway Peasant
Black, Mrs	Poudre
Bullock, Mrs	Olden Days
Burlton-Bennet, Mrs	Lady XVII Century
Bull, Miss	Red White and Blue
Bellers, Mrs	A Marguerite Daisy
Black, Miss	Early Empire
Black, Miss M	Kate Greenaway
Badham, Mrs	Lady Betty
Burder, Mrs	Italian Peasant
Bennett, Miss	Poudre
Bain, Mrs	Watteau Shepherdess
Batty, Miss	Lady, XIX Century
Birdwood, Mrs	Poudre
Barnes, Mrs R W	Court Lady, Louis XIV
Bromley, Mrs	Fair Rosamond
Bromley, Miss	My Great Grand Mother
Bagnell, Miss	Greek Dress
Bullock, Miss	Lady Carmichael
Burke, Mrs	Daisies
Cotgrave, Miss	A Greek Lady
Cuningham, Mrs C A	A Scotch Lassie
Cooke, Miss	Autumn
Cooke, Mrs S	Italian Peasant
Cave, Mrs	Truth
Cameron, Mrs Lovett	Grecian Lady
Cholmsley, Miss	A Starry Night
Charles, Mrs	Watteau
Cruickshank, Mrs	Folly
Caldecott, Miss	Gulrukhshah
Cowasjee Jehangir, Mrs	Gold Mohr
Cowasjee Jehangir, Miss	Scotch Dress
Cockburn Curtis, Mrs	Russian Peasant
De Lisle, Mrs	Chinese Lady
Davey, Mrs	Blue Bell
Dennett, Miss C	A Fair Norman
Davies, Mrs	Esmeralda
Davies, Miss	Mollie Bawn
Dobbs, Miss	Lalla Rookh
Dobbs, Miss A	Telegraph
Dunn, Mrs	Vivandiere Grande Armee
Downing, Mrs	Grecian
FitzGibbon, Mrs	Maritana
Fry, Mrs C J	Turkish Lady
Fiscott, Mrs	Poudre
Forbes, Mrs	Esmeralda
Fagan, Mrs	Nursing Sister
Forbes, Mrs Duncan	Britannia
Forteath, Mrs	Watteau Shepherdess
French, Miss	Swiss Peasant
French, Mrs T H	Babe in the Wood
French, Miss Dora	Snowflake Minstrel (one of Capt Hobday's)
Gillespie, Mrs S Duff	Twilight
Gimblett, Mrs	Russian Skater
Gardner, Miss	Poudre
Grant, Mrs	Beatrice
Gallwey, Mrs	Mehalah
Godfrey, Miss	Evangeline
Gilbert, Mrs	White Duchess
Hicks, Miss	Poudre
Hodgers, Mrs	Italian Dancing Girl
Hibblethwaite, Miss	Zuleika
Hall, Mrs King	Poudre
Haworth, Mrs	Poudre
Hatton, Miss Finch	Magpie
Harvest, Mrs	Queen of Hearts
Harris, Mrs Fred	Queen of Hearts
Hart, Mrs	Summer
Hunter, Miss	Carmen Up-to-Date
Humfrey, Mrs	Fortune Teller
Harris, Mrs	Mrs Balchrishe
Hume, Mrs	A Pack of Cards
Hayward, Mrs	Poudre
Johnson, Mrs Walter	Bohemian Girl
Jacob, Miss	Madame de Maintenon
Jopp, Mrs	Mahomedan Girl
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Miss	White Queen
Jenkins, Mrs	Sunset
Kirkham, Mrs	Snowflake
Kirkham, Miss	Poudre
Kitchener, Mrs	Princesse de Lamballe, Louis XVI
Lake, Mrs	Ireland
Leventhorpe, Mrs	A Primrose Dame
Lindsay, Mrs	Marquise
Loch, Mrs	Dresden China
Leveson Gaver, Mrs	Clubs
Le Quesne, Mrs	Highland Girl, XVIII Century
Lockhart-Mure, Mrs	Gipsy
Merewether, Mrs H D	Zingari
Moore, Miss	Cherries
Mercer, Mrs F	Spades
Moxon, Miss	Moorhouse, Miss
Moorhouse, Miss	Daffodil
Morice, Mrs	Union Jack
Mitchell, Mrs Walter	America
McIver, Mrs	Cayenne
Macpherson, Mrs	Old Picture
Marrable, Mrs	Countess of Argyle
MacNee, Mrs	Poudre
Macgregor, Mrs	Dolly Vardon
Maclaran, Miss	Madame Esmond
Maclaran, Mrs	An Old Picture
Macpherson, Miss	Styrian Peasant Girl
MacCartie, Miss	Constance Hardcastle
Markham, Miss	Spanish Peasant
Mander, Mrs Fred	Queen of Clubs
Meakin, Miss	Sophie Primrose
Macpherson, Mrs T	A Reynolds
Nairne, Mrs	Queen of Clubs
Nugent, Mrs	A Relic of the Past
Nugent, Miss	Water Lily
Nicols, Miss	Oranges and Lemons
Newnham, Mrs	Lady, XVIII Century
Oldham, Mrs	Poudre
O'Sullivan, Mrs	Dutch Girl
O'Sullivan, Miss	Follow the Drum
O'Connell, Mrs	Snowdrop
O'Sullivan, Miss Eileen	Roman Peasant
Ozanne, Miss	Zuleika
Pearse, Miss	Poudre
Pearse, Mrs	Depreciated Silver
Pottinger, Mrs	Lady Batty
Prevost, Mrs	Bo-peep
Pennell, Miss	Charlotte Corday
Pernet, Mrs	Evening Dress
Parukh, Mrs Dinshaw Jamsetjee	Persian Girl
Parukh, Miss	Sherinbai
Prideaux, Mrs	Little Bo-peep
Raynes, Miss	Fisher Girl
Searle, Miss	Huntress of the Black Forest
Shuttleworth, Miss	Night
Shuttleworth, Mrs	Night
Smith, Miss L H	The Union Jack
Smith, Miss F Barbour	Princess of Montenegro
Schmucker, Mrs	Diablotine
Symons, Mrs Hugh S	A Nun
Sinclair, Mrs	Another Little Maid from School
Sealy, Mrs	Blue Jacket
Spurrell, Mrs	Mary of Argyle
Slater, Miss McL	Magpie
Stevenson, Mrs	An old Picture
Scannell, Mrs	French Peasant
Shaw, Mrs	Milkmaid
Styan, Mrs	Savoyarde
Tyler, Miss	Poudre
Thomas, Mrs H Dacres	Red Queen
Trevor, Miss	Old Picture
Tisdall, Mrs	Poudre
Turnbull, Mrs	Poudre
Turnbull, Miss	Red Riding Hood
Turnbull, Miss M	Midshipman
Vidal, Mrs L H	Chatelaine
Vidal, Mrs G W	Swiss Peasant
Vidal, Miss	White Witch
Vidal, Miss W	Maid of Athens
Wilkins, Miss	Poudre
Wilkins, Mrs	Lady of Tudor Period
Wapshare, Mrs	Spanish Lady
Widnell, Mrs	Crystal
Wilkin, Mrs E	Hoar Frost
Wilkins, Mrs W D	White Roses
Wilson, Miss	Evening Dress
[illegible]	A Memon Lady
[illegible]	Clement—Eastern Night
[illegible]	Flametta
[illegible]	Miss Hardcastle.
[illegible]	My Great Grand Mother
[illegible]	Serpolette
[illegible]	Mrs Sheridan

GENTLEMEN.

Names.	Costumes.
Addison, Mrs C J	An Officer of the A M S, Full Dress (Late Uniform)
Anderson, Mrs	Masherss
Ayerst, Mrs	Lady XVIII Century
Agnew, Miss	Polly with the Kettle on
Betham, Mrs	Spanish Lady
Baddeley, Mrs	Galway Peasant
Black, Mrs	Poudre
Bullock, Mrs	Olden Days
Burlton-Bennet, Mrs	Lady XVII Century
Bull, Miss	Red White and Blue
Bellers, Mrs	A Marguerite Daisy
Black, Miss	Early Empire
Black, Miss M	Kate Greenaway
Badham, Mrs	Lady Betty
Burder, Mrs	Italian Peasant
Bennett, Miss	Poudre
Bain, Mrs	Watteau Shepherdess
Batty, Miss	Lady, XIX Century
Birdwood, Mrs	Poudre
Barnes, Mrs R W	Court Lady, Louis XIV
Bromley, Mrs	Fair Rosamond
Bromley, Miss	My Great Grand Mother
Bagnell, Miss	Greek Dress
Bullock, Miss	Lady Carmichael
Burke, Mrs	Daisies
Cotgrave, Miss	A Greek Lady
Cuningham, Mrs C A	A Scotch Lassie
Cooke, Miss	Autumn
Cooke, Mrs S	Italian Peasant
Cave, Mrs	Truth
Cameron, Mrs Lovett	Grecian Lady
Cholmsley, Miss	A Starry Night
Charles, Mrs	Watteau
Cruickshank, Mrs	Folly
Caldecott, Miss	Gulrukhshah
Cowasjee Jehangir, Mrs	Gold Mohr
Cowasjee Jehangir, Miss	Scotch Dress
Cockburn Curtis, Mrs	Russian Peasant
De Lisle, Mrs	Chinese Lady
Davey, Mrs	Blue Bell
Dennett, Miss C	A Fair Norman
Davies, Mrs	Esmeralda
Davies, Miss	Mollie Bawn
Dobbs, Miss	Lalla Rookh
Dobbs, Miss A	Telegraph
Dunn, Mrs	Vivandiere Grande Armee
Downing, Mrs	Grecian
FitzGibbon, Mrs	Maritana
Fry, Mrs C J	Turkish Lady
Fiscott, Mrs	Poudre
Forbes, Mrs	Esmeralda
Fagan, Mrs	Nursing Sister
Forbes, Mrs Duncan	Britannia
Forteath, Mrs	Watteau Shepherdess
French, Miss	Swiss Peasant
French, Mrs T H	Babe in the Wood
French, Miss Dora	Snowflake Minstrel (one of Capt Hobday's)
Gillespie, Mrs S Duff	Twilight
Gimblett, Mrs	Russian Skater
Gardner, Miss	Poudre
Grant, Mrs	Beatrice
Gallwey, Mrs	Mehalah
Godfrey, Miss	Evangeline
Gilbert, Mrs	White Duchess
Hicks, Miss	Poudre
Hodgers, Mrs	Italian Dancing Girl
Hibblethwaite, Miss	Zuleika
Hall, Mrs King	Poudre
Haworth, Mrs	Poudre
Hatton, Miss Finch	Magpie
Harvest, Mrs	Queen of Hearts
Harris, Mrs Fred	Queen of Hearts
Hart, Mrs	Summer
Hunter, Miss	Carmen Up-to-Date
Humfrey, Mrs	Fortune Teller
Harris, Mrs	Mrs Balchrishe
Hume, Mrs	A Pack of Cards
Hayward, Mrs	Poudre
Johnson, Mrs Walter	Bohemian Girl
Jacob, Miss	Madame de Maintenon
Jopp, Mrs	Mahomedan Girl
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Miss	White Queen
Jenkins, Mrs	Sunset
Kirkham, Mrs	Snowflake
Kirkham, Miss	Poudre
Kitchener, Mrs	Princesse de Lamballe, Louis XVI
Lake, Mrs	Ireland
Leventhorpe, Mrs	A Primrose Dame
Lindsay, Mrs	Marquise
Loch, Mrs	Dresden China
Leveson Gaver, Mrs	Clubs
Le Quesne, Mrs	Highland Girl, XVIII Century
Lockhart-Mure, Mrs	Gipsy
Merewether, Mrs H D	Zingari
Moore, Miss	Cherries
Mercer, Mrs F	Spades
Moxon, Miss	Moorhouse, Miss
Moorhouse, Miss	Daffodil
Morice, Mrs	Union Jack
Mitchell, Mrs Walter	America
McIver, Mrs	Cayenne
Macpherson, Mrs	Old Picture
Marrable, Mrs	Countess of Argyle
MacNee, Mrs	Poudre
Macgregor, Mrs	Dolly Vardon
Maclaran, Miss	Madame Esmond
Maclaran, Mrs	An Old Picture
Macpherson, Miss	Styrian Peasant Girl
MacCartie, Miss	Constance Hardcastle
Markham, Miss	Spanish Peasant
Mander, Mrs Fred	Queen of Clubs
Meakin, Miss	Sophie Primrose
Macpherson, Mrs T	A Reynolds
Nairne, Mrs	Queen of Clubs
Nugent, Mrs	A Relic of the Past
Nugent, Miss	Water Lily
Nicols, Miss	Oranges and Lemons
Newnham, Mrs	Lady, XVIII Century
Oldham, Mrs	Poudre
O'Sullivan, Mrs	Dutch Girl
O'Sullivan, Miss	Follow the Drum
O'Connell, Mrs	Snowdrop
O'Sullivan, Miss Eileen	Roman Peasant
Ozanne, Miss	Zuleika
Pearse, Miss	Poudre
Pearse, Mrs	Depreciated Silver
Pottinger, Mrs	Lady Batty
Prevost, Mrs	Bo-peep
Pennell, Miss	Charlotte Corday
Pernet, Mrs	Evening Dress
Parukh, Mrs Dinshaw Jamsetjee	Persian Girl
Parukh, Miss	Sherinbai
Prideaux, Mrs	Little Bo-peep
Raynes, Miss	Fisher Girl
Searle, Miss	Huntress of the Black Forest
Shuttleworth, Miss	Night
Shuttleworth, Mrs	Night
Smith, Miss L H	The Union Jack
Smith, Miss F Barbour	Princess of Montenegro
Schmucker, Mrs	Diablotine
Symons, Mrs Hugh S	A Nun
Sinclair, Mrs	Another Little Maid from School
Sealy, Mrs	Blue Jacket
Spurrell, Mrs	Mary of Argyle
Slater, Miss McL	Magpie
Stevenson, Mrs	An old Picture
Scannell, Mrs	French Peasant
Shaw, Mrs	Milkmaid
Styan, Mrs	Savoyarde
Tyler, Miss	Poudre
Thomas, Mrs H Dacres	Red Queen
Trevor, Miss	Old Picture
Tisdall, Mrs	Poudre
Turnbull, Mrs	Poudre
Turnbull, Miss	Red Riding Hood
Turnbull, Miss M	Midshipman
Vidal, Mrs L H	Chatelaine
Vidal, Mrs G W	Swiss Peasant
Vidal, Miss	White Witch
Vidal, Miss W	Maid of Athens
Wilkins, Miss	Poudre
Wilkins, Mrs	Lady of Tudor Period
Wapshare,

mittee that the insanitary condition of the rural villages in India is a very serious evil, and that active measures are required to obviate the existing injury to public health. They understand that, as regards villages in the Bombay Presidency, funds are raised by village cesses for works of local public utility, including sanitary improvements: but under the Local Funds Acts these funds are expended by local boards, each of which exercises authority over many villages; and it appears from the Local Boards Report that in 1890 the local boards received altogether 42 1-3 lakhs, of which about 26 lakhs of rupees came from such village cesses, but out of this amount only 3 1-3 lakhs were spent on village sanitation and water-supply—namely, Rs. 3,17,250 in improving the water-supply, Rs. 4,979 on village sites, including clearing rank vegetation, Rs. 620 on sanitation at fairs, &c., and Rs. 12,780 on conservancy of towns and villages. From this it appears that the amount spent in actual cleansing operations in the village was very small indeed compared to the amount raised by the village cesses. In the opinion of the undersigned, the removal of the present sanitary evils in the rural villages is the first necessity as regards these villages, and they would urge on the authorities that reasonable sanitary improvements in each village should be regarded as a first charge on the cess raised in that village. Until the minimum of sanitation is completed, until the cess of that particular village has been appropriated to this, while typhoidal or choleraic disease is still prevalent, it appears to the undersigned that the claims for any general purposes should be postponed. Good local communications are, no doubt, desirable; but they come second in importance to the removal of those insanitary conditions which are undermining the health of the rural population.

(Signed) Douglas Galton, Chairman of Organising Committee of International Congress of Hygiene; George Birdwood; W. H. Corfield, M.A., M.D. (Oxon.), Member of the Permanent Committee; W. Robt. Cornish, F.R.C.S., C.I.E., Q.H.P., Surgeon-General, late Member of the Legislative Council, Fort St. George; W. Guyer Hunter; W. J. Moore, late Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay; Dadabhai Naoroji; G. V. Poore, M.D.; W. Wedderburn; Thomas Holbein Hendley, Surgeon Lieut.-Col. C.I.E., Delegate for Rajputana.

At Budapest this year the Tropical Section will hold its first session, and its deliberations will be watched with eager attention, for the whole human race is interested in these questions of tropical diseases which, generated under special local conditions, too often spread to other latitudes. I earnestly trust that those who are now bringing their learning and experience to bear upon these difficult problems will favourably view this my humble effort to throw light upon the causes of disease in India, and will use their powerful influence to improve the condition of the many millions where life, health, and happiness are involved.

THE LATE PROFESSOR BRUGSCH.

PROFESSOR HENRICH KARL BRUGSCH, Ph. D., whose death is announced to-day, was a distinguished Philologist and Egyptologist, who by his researches on the subject of hieroglyphics attained a European celebrity. He was born in Berlin, on February 18, 1827, and before leaving the Gymnasium evinced his fondness for Egyptological studies by writing a Latin treatise on the Demotic writing, 1847. His early publications procured for him the patronage of King Frederick William IV., under whose auspices he studied the monuments of Egyptian antiquity in the museums of Paris, London, Turin, and Leyden. In 1853 he made his first visit to Egypt, and was present at some of the important excavations conducted under the supervision of the French archæologist, M. Mariette. Returning to Berlin, he was appointed Keeper of the Egyptian Museum there in 1854. In 1860 he accompanied Baron Minutoli on his embassy to Persia, and after the death of the Baron he himself assumed the direction of the embassy. Subsequently he was appointed Ordinary Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Gottingen; and in 1868, Ordinary Public Professor in the Philosophical Faculty of the same university. In September, 1869, Professor Brugsch returned to Egypt and succeeded M. Mariette as Keeper of the Egyptian collections at Boulak. He received the title of Bey, and afterwards that of Pacha. In September, 1881, he left Egypt in order to give a course of lectures upon Egyptology at the University of Berlin. The Professor has published a "History of Egypt;" a "Demotic Grammar;" a "Demotic and Hieroglyphic Dictionary;" "Materials for the Reconstruction of the Calendar of the Ancient Egyptians;" "Investigations concerning the old Eygptian Bi-lingual Monuments;" "Recueil de Monumens Egyptiens dessinés sur less lieux," 4 volumes; "Rhind's Two Hieratic and Demotic Bi-lingual papyri translated and published;" "The Geographical Inscriptions of the Old Egyptian Monuments," 4 volumes; "Reiseberichte aus Egypten," written during a journey undertaken in 1853 and 1854; "Reiseberichte aus dem Orient;" "Journey to Asia Minor and the Peninsula of Sinai; and numerous other learned works on the language, literature, and antiquities of Egypt. He took a leading part in the International Congress of Orientalists held in London in September, 1874. An English translation of his "History of Egypt under the Pharaohs, derived entirely from the Monuments," was published in London, in 1879.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 1st September:—John Hodgart and Angus McEwan, Mechanical Engineers, of Glasgow, Scotland, at present residing in Amraoti, East Berar, India, and in Tuticorin Southern India, for "The Automatic Continuous Flow Lubricator." Robert Cooke Sayer, Gentleman, of No. 1, Clyde Road, Redland, Bristol, in the County of Gloucester, England, for improvements in treating the refuse of inhabited areas. Thomas Sinnock Hill, of Doomur Hat, in Purneah, in the Presidency of Bengal, British India, Indigo Planter, for a new or improved process for the treatment of the Indigo Plant. Max Friedlaender, Manufacturer, of No. 6, Seller Strasse, Berlin, Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, for improvements in Railway Rail joints. William Oscar Robbins, of No. 441, East 83rd Street, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, State of New York, United States of America, for an apparatus for treating substances containing fats and oils. King Charles Edmunds, Merchant, at present residing at No. 31 Zig-Zag Lane, Calcutta, for an instantaneous water cooler. George Walter Blanks of Toxteth Street, Glebe, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Engineer, for methods or means to be employed in elevating and storing the water of the sea, for use as a motive power, and for other purposes.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Benjamin Hewitt, of No. 72, Wiggin Street, Icknield Port Road, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, England, and Robert Wootton, Managing Director of the British Seamless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., of Smethwick, Birmingham, aforesaid, for "Improvements in machinery for the manufacture of shells, vessels and tubes. (Filed 28th August 1894). John Day, Saddler and Harness-maker, of No. 103, Patrick Street, in the City of Cork, Ireland, for an improved buckle, for use in web and other harness. (Filed 23rd August 1894). Frederick John Barber, carrying on business as Messrs. Barber and Co., of No. 39, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, for a novel advertising punkah to be called "Barber and Co.'s Patent Advertising Punkah." (Filed 21st August 1894). Norinari Kumagaya, of Osaka, in the Empire of Japan, and of No. 70, Market Street, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Cotton Manufacturer, for a new or improved material capable of being used in substitution for leather and for ordinary paper. (Filed 21st August 1894). Charles Albert Bagenal Target, Executive Engineer, Nagode Division, Nowgong, Bundelkhund, for a new or improved punkah wheel bearing and bracket to be called "The Target Punkah Wheel." (Filed 28th August 1894). William Baker Hatridge, of No. 6, Sainfoin Road, Balham, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, for an improvement in artificial fuel blocks. (Filed 27th August 1894.)

The undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act:—Messrs. Burn and Co., Engineers, Howrah, for a latrine for natives.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is notified the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. C. Jost's invention for automatically counting and at the same time registering the number of bales, bags, boxes and other articles taken into a warehouse or other place or removed from the same. (Specification filed 26th May 1890. Mr. T. Gregory's invention for improvements in self-registering and checking apparatus for tram-cars and omnibusses, and like purposes. (Specification filed 30th May 1890.)

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A CURE FOR GALLED NECKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From a publication in the Austrian newspapers of last mail I see, that as a preventive against occurrences of sore necks of bullocks, employed for draught purposes, the covering of the respective parts of the yoke of the carts with zinc has been successfully tried; and that even in cases where bullocks with sore necks were unavoidably employed it has been observed, that healing took place; whether by the zinc oxide or the cooling influence of the metal, not yet made out. As a matter of fact the wooden yokes becoming wet by rain or from the sweat are more adhesive, whereas the zinc as a good conductor takes off the heat of the skin which remains cool and dry. In India where bullocks are employed so largely for draught purposes, I think a trial should be given to this innovation to relieve owners from heavy loss as well as the poor animals from much suffering.—Yours, &c.,

H. F. KONEZ,
I. and R. Austro-Hungary Vice-Consul.

September 12.

THE HINDU-MUSALMAN GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 8th instant you give substance of the notice taken by "Native Opinion" and the "Indian Spectator" of the existing state of feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Poona. These papers are doing a service to both communities, and also to the authorities in suggesting that Government should by passing rules based on practices hitherto followed by both communities in the matter of playing music in streets, processions, &c., put a stop once for all to differences, which have now become of frequent occurrence between the Hindus and Mahomedans who for centuries have lived together in peace and harmony. At the same time the above papers seem to find fault with the Mahomedans of Poona for making new and unreasonable demands. I am, therefore, as a disinterested party and one who wishes to see fair-play, induced to offer a few remarks based on what information I have been able to gather with regard to these unfortunate dissensions.

"Native Opinion" and the "Spectator" no doubt derive their information from the press in Poona, which is exclusively in the hands of the Brahmins, and which not only represents the Hindu side alone but plainly shows hostile feelings towards the other side, which has not a single organ of its own, and is therefore at a great disadvantage. For instance, the objections of the Mahomedans to the playing of music before their mosques is represented as a new demand. But is it so? I am not in a position to answer this question, but those Mahomedans of whom I have enquired strenuously maintain that even in the Peshwas' time the places of worship were respected as they wish them to be now. One or two Mahomedans have told me that the records of the late Supreme Court and the present High Court, and possibly in the archives of the Secretariat, contain much useful information on this vexed question. Let these records be referred to and the question decided once for all as suggested by "Native Opinion" and the "Indian Spectator." To me it seems unlikely that the Mahomedans of Poona, who are in a very small minority and are very poor, would make altogether new and unreasonable demands on the Hindus who are in every respect so powerful at the capital of the Mahrattas.

As regards the petition of the Mahomedans concerning the Gunputty processions whatever prayers the Mahomedans may have addressed to the authorities it is, I am assured, the Hindus who are introducing innovations which are calculated to insult the memory of the Mahomedan martyrs in whose honour the Mohurrum festival is annually held. The Mahomedans can have no concern with the number of Gunputties, which has been enormously increased this year, or with the tamashas which have been organized on a grand scale by the Hindus. What the Mahomedans feel is that in these matters the Hindus have for the first time introduced mimicries of the Mohurrum, which are intended to hurt the feelings of Moslems. But this is not all; the Hindus have composed songs in imitation of Mahomedans, containing passages directly insulting the Mahomedans and their religion. These songs are sung by numerous bands parading the streets till midnight. I am inclined to believe that what I have heard is correct, because a day or two ago, I saw a paragraph in the Poona English dailies to the effect that that the leading Brahmins of the city had appointed a committee to decide what portions of the songs in question are to be omitted in future. This step they have no doubt taken at the suggestion of the authorities; but the fact remains that the songs containing insulting passages have been sung for many days past, and much irritation has thereby been caused amongst Mahomedans. The illiteracy of the Mahomedans of Poona is alluded to in the paragraphs culled in your issue of Saturday as a reason for their raising new demands, &c. That all of them with the exception of three or four are uneducated is therefore a fact, but this fact does not necessarily show that they are advancing new or unreasonable demands. On the contrary what I have said above with regard to the Gunputty petition shows that the Hindus who have received the highest education are not showing a particle of toleration towards their Mahomedan fellow-citizens which with their enlightenment they are expected to entertain. Sir, those who have read the political articles which appear in the Native Press of Poona, and the matter with which these papers abound in regard to the Mahomedans will not fail to see that the present agitation carried on by Hindus has nothing to do with the question of playing of music or processions, but its object lies deep but it has been made plain by the Press itself and other publications. But this is a subject I do not wish to more than touch upon in this place.—Yours, &c.,

A CHRISTIAN.

THE NECESSITY FOR PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

A STUDENT who has recently arrived in Bombay, from the moffusil, addresses a letter to us which we give in his "very words," since they "give a better idea of what he means" than any revised edition might do. His orthography is also untouched:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is the first time that I ever had the audacity to write to such a learned editor of such a learned paper of world-wide fame as the "Bombay Gazette." I am a stranger both to the city and to the College I have joined for prosecuting my studies. I was in the habit of practising gymnastics every evening in my native city. So when I came here, I naturally enquired from my new acquaintances if I could get any gymnasium and attend it even on payment of money. But they gave me a flat reply that there is no such custom of attaching English Gymnasium to big Colleges and High Schools and Lower Schools. Moreover what strikes me with greater wonder in their replies is the fact that they even went the extreme length of saying—nay, not only saying but asserting with considerable positiveness that a new visitor to this city like myself when he continues to live here for some weeks never feels the influence of enthusiasm for Gymnastics with such force as he might when he is newly come here. I rather like to quote their very words here for they give a better idea of what they mean. "The fact is that the enthusiasm is rather altogether killed or subdued down. Those who were the advocators become rather the condemnators and most bitter enemies that Gymnasium had ever recognised in any man." Now, as far as my little power of judgement can go, I can see no truth whatever in the above statement which has been forcibly endowed with an air of stern reality. If we cast our glance for a moment upon issues of newspapers which do not date to a longer time than the last May, if I remember right, we shall come accross with columns after columns giving the reader a full detailed account of Prof. Bhandarkar's stirring, enthusiastic, and heart melting speech delivered at the Convocation meeting of the Bombay University, on the subject. "Why our native educated youths die so soon." As far as my knowledge of the English tongue can help me in understanding the lecture, I think the learned Professor lays greater stress upon the Practice of Gymnasia and very cleverly and reasonably attributes such world-shocking deaths of our highly polished, civilized, and educated young natives, to their little want of habit and proper sincere care in taking proper out-door exercises. Now the time of lecturing is passed and so with it, the influence, too, which the lecture has exercised upon the minds of learned audience, is passed and gone. No one seems to care for that. I say what's the use of all this. It was for the audience to respond to the calls of the lecturer with money, eagerness, and, most of all, with activity. Now too the public would rouse from the slumber and think upon "why our native educated youths die so soon." Both the lecturer and the audience should always keep in mind the following truth:—"Example is more powerful than precept"; or "Things *seen* are *mightier* than things *heard*."

I shall be highly obliged to you if you shall kindly secure for the small piece, a room in one of the corners of your far renowned paper. The success this time, shall give me an additional encouragement.—Yours, &c.

A STUDENT.

WANTED A RAILWAY STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you made room, the other day, in your columns for a just complaint under the heading "Wanted a Railway Station," I am also encouraged to write a few lines on the same subject which, I hope, you will kindly publish in the next issue of your paper. The inconvenience in connection with a station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway between Dadar and Mahim, corresponding with the Matoonga Station on the G. I. P. R., is keenly felt by the locality, which may be conveniently termed Middle Mahim with a view to distinguish it from the other two portions of the suburb, which are named Upper Mahim and Lower Mahim, respectively. I would suggest for the consideration of the B. B. Railway authorities that they should build the proposed station as soon as it is convenient even in the absence of a public road. It is my firm belief that they will have no cause to complain about the earnings of the station. I can quote no better instance in this respect than that of the Matoonga Station of the G. I. P. Railway. Notwithstanding the fact that there is no platform at the station nor even a good foot-path leading to it on either side, the traffic seems to be increasing day by day. If the Bombay Municipality has, as your correspondent seems to imply, at all made it a point not to construct the road until the railway station is opened for traffic, I am sure, they will not delay the construction of the road in question when the station is erected. I understand that the construction of a number of roads in this part, including the one under reference, has been sanctioned, but what delays the work being taken in hand is a mystery. I hope that the matter will receive the serious consideration of the authorities concerned, and steps will ere long be taken to remedy the grievances referred to.—Yours, &c.,

ANOTHER RESIDENT.

THE SUBODHA PRAKASHAKA SAMAJ.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—An attractive programme was gone through on the occasion of the annual gathering of the society for promoting moral, religious, and literary instruction amongst the Jews or the Subodha Prakashaka Samaj. The ceremony commenced on the 19th of last month and ended on the 1st instant. We are glad to gather from the work of the society that it is endeavouring to fulfil its object as far as it lies in its power in the promotion of literary, moral, and religious instruction and in various other beneficial objects. It recognises in every Israelite the duty towards everyone whom it is bound by the sacred ties of humanity and common descent to protest and assist to the utmost of its power. It aims at establishing a connecting link between the Jews of all the places wherever they are scattered. It is, in fact, a society of brothers in the widest acceptation of the term. The society desires to put into practice the maxim that "union is strength," and calls upon all to join and asks every one to contribute his or her quota to the work. From the report of the society which was read on the first day by Mr. David Solomon, honorary secretary of the society, we see that Rs. 700 are in the reserve fund and Rs. 127 with the treasurer, thus showing that the society is making a slow but sure progress. The members attributed this success to the indefatigable exertions of the secretary who being one of the leading members of the Beni-Israel community, has good influence with his caste brethren and other communities. During the ceremony a series of lectures was delivered on different religious, literary, moral, and scientific subjects, the last two days being occupied in preaching kirtans (sermons with music and singing). The meetings for the lectures were held in the Beni-Israel new synagogue and the kirtans with music and singing in a house owned by a Khoja gentleman for which the heads of the synagogue and the owner of the house were heartily thanked and commended. All the meetings were held after 7-30 p.m. each day where there were large gatherings. The number of persons who attended the kirtan was very large.

The society has been in existence for the last eight years, and has done good work amongst its own people by delivering lectures, publishing pamphlets and kirtans, and so forth. The society was not wanting in its duty to send on behalf of the Beni-Israel community in Bombay, an address to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India on the occasion of her Jubilee. When Dr. Alexander Rosenpitz, Chief Rabbi of Hungary, came down to Bombay, the society arranged to have his lecture given in the Framji Cowasji Institute, and accordingly a public lecture was delivered by him under the presidency of the late Sir Henry Morland (this being the first instance for the Beni-Israels to have a lecture in a public hall). The society also sent an address to Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi of the United Kingdom on his accession to the Rabbinate. In short, the object of the society is indeed very laudable, and the persons connected with it deserve much praise and credit, especially because the task which they have taken in hand is in addition to their work which they have to do for their living. Everyone of the Beni-Israel community knows that the secretary of the society has been working with heart and soul for the welfare of the society. We are sure that the Beni-Israels cannot but feel proud of this institution. The society has received contributions from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Kt., the Hon'ble N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., and, many other wealthy gentlemen from Bombay, Europe and America, and we hope that it will continue to receive further help from philanthropic gentleman here and abroad, and thus it will be put on a firm footing.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

OCTOBER SPORTING MEETING, 1894.

POLO, Racquets, Rugby Football, Cricket, Athletic Sports, Mounted Sports, Golf.

President: The Hon. Mr. Justice L. H. Bayley. Committee: Messrs. T. W. Birkett, Jt. Hon. Sec., Athletic and Sporting meeting; C.H. S. Boggs, Hon, Sec., Lawn Tennis; H. E. John, Hon. Sec., Football; W. Murray; L. Penny; H. E. E. Proctor; F. A. Prevost, Hon. Sec., Polo; F. W. Shaw, Jt. Hon. Sec. and Treasurer; Capt. S. C. U. Smith, R.A., Hon. Sec., Cricket and Racquets; Messrs. H. M. Steuart, Hon. Sec., Boats and Jt. Hon. Sec., Athletic and Sporting meeting; J. Stiven, Hon. Sec., Bowls; W. C. Symes, Jt. Hon. Sec.; and W. E. Young, Hon. Sec., Golf.

October

POLO TOURNAMENT.
Gymkhana Challenge Cup ..... Mon 1st
Present holders—Jodhpur 1st team ..... Tues 2nd
Prospectus already issued ..... Wed 3rd
Hon Secy Mr F A Prevost ..... Thurs. 4th
N B—The ground will be reserved for practice the whole of the previous week. Friday 5th
Sat 6th

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.
Gymkhana Challenge Cup
Present holder Capt. S C U Smith, R A
Prospectus already issued
Hon Secy Capt S C U Smith, R A

Sunday 7th

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.
Mon 8th — Cricket. Calcutta vs. Bombay; Golf..... Scratch competition, one round each day.
Gymkhana Challenge Cup ..... Tues 9th — Do .. one round each day.
Present holders—Bombay Gymkhana..... Wed 10th — Cricket. Calcutta vs. Bombay; Do
Prospectus already issued ..... Thurs 11th — Golf ... Handicap competition, one round each day; Do ..
Hon. Secy. Mr. H. E. John
Friday 12th Do ... Handicap competition, one round of the course
Football Dinner ..... Sat 13th

N B.—The above Golf matches are in connexion with the A and S Meeting and are open to members of all recognised Clubs in India and to the Services.

Hon Secy Mr W E YOUNG.

Sunday 14th

4th Annual ATHLETIC & SPORTING MEETING (15th Athletic Sports)... Mon 15th Athletic Sports
Open to members of all recognised Clubs in India and to the Services ..... Tues 16th Do
Special Athletic events for British Soldiers and Sailors, Native Soldiers and others.. Wed 17th Mounted Sports
Prospectus under issue ..... Thurs 18th Do
H M Stuart, T W Birkett, J H Hon Secs. Friday 19th Smoking Concert
Sat 20th — Gymkhana—"At Home" Final Bowls Tournament Prize-giving.

N. B.—Full particulars, prospectuses, &c., of the various events can be obtained on application, to the Hony. Secs of the several Sports at the Bombay Gymkhana.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay:—

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 28th August 1894, appointing Captain A. Gwyn, R. I. M., to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Captain A. Campbell, R. I. M.. D. S. O., C. I. E.

Resolution—Captain A. Gwyn, R. I. M., is appointed a member of the Dock, and Harbour and Pilotage, Committees vice Captain A. Campbell, R. I. M., D. S. O., C. I. E.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer dated 10th August 1894, requesting sanction to take in hand the work of renewing Sassoon Dock sidings, item 19, page 12 of Budget 1894. Submitted detailed estimate for the work, amounting to Rs. 4,902-4-7. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 28th August 1894, stating, in reply to an enquiry, that the Sassoon Dock Railway siding traffic exclusive of troops traffic during 1893-94 was—127,028 bales cotton, 3,912 tons coal, 48 tons miscellaneous.

Resolution—The estimate is sanctioned.

The following papers were laid on the table:—Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 196, dated 29th August 1894, sanctioning the Trustees exchanging a piece of their ground at Ghorupdeo for the site of the Municipal fountain that stands in the way at the junction of the new road with the Ghorupdeo Road.

Summary of Bunder, Land, Dock and Port Revenue collected and paid into Bank:—

Bunders and Lands.	Budget Estimates for year 1894-95.	Current Financial Year, 1894-95. Month of Aug 1894.	Five Months from 1st April 1894.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	1,91,290	10,829	78,385
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	1,74,780	11,978	66,800
Elphinstone Estate	8,84,670	61,569	3,56,006
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	2,73,700	17,431	100,375
E. Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	30,080	1,716	12,324
Warehouses	1,90,000	17,746	93,042
Miscellaneous Revenue	56,230	3,576	29,240
Total	18,00,750	1,24,845	7,36,172
Wet Docks	23,63,358	1,56,511	11,16,370
Merewether Dry Dock	1,00,000	5,898	35,359
Port Dues, &c.	1,49,550	7,696	64,510
Total	44,13,658	2,94,950	19,52,402
Add Other Items	44,892	1,235	6,308
Total	44,58,550	2,91,235	19,58,710

Bunders and Land.	Last Financial Year, 1893-94. Month of August 1893.	Five Months from 1st April 1893.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	6,390	69,061
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	11,655	68,447
Elphinstone Estate	55,739	3,40,193
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	13,723	1,03,322
Esmael Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	1,418	11,613
Warehouses	11,784	69,809
Miscellaneous Revenue	3,611	22,712
Total	1,01,320	6,85,157
Wet Docks	1,64,508	10,42,403
Merewether Dry Dock	530	23,389
Port Dues, &c	8,028	58,276
Total	2,77,386	18,09,225
Add Other Items	284	3,208
Total	2,77,670	18,12,433

Budget Estimate ... } For year 1893-94... { Rs. 43,32,000
Actuals ... } { „ 43,31,761

RETURNS.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 31st Aug. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1894 to 31st Aug. 1894.	For week ending 31st Aug. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 31st Aug. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	425	16	444
„ piloted out of harbour	14	416	14	458
„ transported.	8	312	14	352
„ attended to.	...	34	1	27
„ warped	2	37	3	37

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	10	223	7	202
Victoria Dock	4	185	5	171
Total	14	408	12	373
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock	8	217	4	206
Victoria Dock	3	193	5	171
Total	11	410	9	377
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	12	...	10	...
Victoria Dock	11	...	7	...
Total	23	...	17	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	52	Nil.	58
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	3	21	2	30
Total	3	73	2	88

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	No.	During week. Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	Total. No.	Total. From 1st Apl 1894 to 1st Sept. 1894. Tonnage.	No.	From 1st Apl 1893 to 1st Sept. 1893. Tonnage.
For week ending 1st Sept. 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge—							
Tug "Princess"	1	3 d	193	13	4,389	13	5,262
C. P. "Calsson"	1		200				
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S S "Albion" continued from last week	...	1 d	1192	28	75,821	21	45,825
S S "Satrunji"	1	1 d					
Total	3	5 d	1,585	41	80,410	34	52,087

THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Last year, when the stewards of the Western India Turf Club were elected, we pointed out the mistake that was made in electing comparative boys to such responsible administrative offices. Since then two instances at least have occurred justifying our remarks. At the last Bombay meeting the youngsters—whose opinions on any subject of racing procedure would have no weight with any sensible person—bearded the senior stewards, and now at Poona they have startled the racing world with an extraordinary decision on the case which has now come to be known as the starting question, about which we had some remarks at the time of its occurrence. Is it any wonder then that Mr. LeMesurier, the Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C., finds his position a most intolerable one and has resigned it? He resigned over the Bombay incident, but was prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation, and now at Poona he has by his action plainly asserted that he declines being associated with a farcical institution. He has our entire sympathies. It would be idle to advocate that the W. I. T. C. should amalgamate with the C. T. C. There is a large section of members of the former Club who would oppose such a measure tooth and nail, for reasons it would serve no purpose to enter into here. One cannot blame the young stewards for accepting office; but all question the sense of those who elect such inexperienced men. Under the C. T. C. rules, jockeys are not permitted to own and run race horses; but this obstacle has been easily overcome by some jockeys running horse in their wives' names. Now it occurs to us that to be consistent the W. I. T. C. members might elect some of these ladies as stewardesses of the Bombay racing administration. Here is what a senior member of the W. I. T. C. writes about the starting incident:—"Scott, the starter, said he put his flag down and raised it at once seeing one pony not up. The white flag went up at once and the three galloped by with it fluttering in their faces. Scott shouted 'No. No.' Colonel Elliot and Mr. Kenna, both experienced jockeys, pulled up seeing the white flag up. Now I hold no one has a right to go on if the white flag is up. It is virtually the mouthpiece of the starter for the jockeys cannot hear him, and the white flag is their guide. Constantly at home, as the white flag flips, a two-year-old whips round and the starter has to raise it again. I have seen it down often and up again. Who in future will pay any heed at all to the starter or the white flag, it such a decision is good? I for one would not, if riding, and I have ridden a deal. I maintain that if the starter says it is a start it is one; and if he says it is not, it is not one. His decision at one end of the race is as final as the Judges' at the other. The newspapers apparently have not got the facts. Scott, the starter, here in this case distinctly gave evidence that it was not a start. I think Admiral Rous somewhere says that the starter's decision is final."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN WAR.

THE paramount importance of maintaining the communications of an army in the field has been treated by Colonel Furse in his new book with this title in the fullest detail. Starting from the base of operations, the subject is carried on from the commencement of hostilities up to the final postal arrangements by which information can be transmitted to and from the theatre of war, Chapters xiv. to xvi., on Food and Forage, Water and Transport, as well as chapter x., on a Seabase of Operations, are, we think, especially interesting and valuable, and we commend them to the special study of all officers, to whom, perhaps, such subjects may have less attraction than the more brilliant and glittering side of their profession. There is sound wisdom in the remark that "however inglorious it may appear to have to attend to the maintenance of the communications when there is more stirring work elsewhere, combatant officers must cease to believe that the fighting line is the only place for them." Under the head

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT

is mentioned a curious difficulty which beset the financial arrangements in the Abyssinian expedition. During the preparations for this campaign "it was pointed out that the only circulating medium in that country, beyond blocks of salt, was the Austrian Maria Theresa dollar of A. D. 1780, which was no longer coined in the Austrian mint. The Bank of England had accordingly to make arrangements to purchase in Vienna and Trieste as large a number of these dollars as were obtainable. Any other coinage might have been accepted, but possibly at a considerable discount. The inhabitants were very particular as to the condition of the coin tendered in payment, and the absence of certain distinguishing marks reduced their market value by five per cent. In the Soudan campaign English gold was held of little account, and was exchanged for silver at a considerable loss. The Soudanese would accept nothing but Medjdie dollars, which had to be obtained from Constantinople." The necessity for ready money in the military chest is duly emphasised by the author, and how the inhabitants of a country still often distrust bills given by subordinate officers in payment of purchases, contracts, labour, &c. &c. He quotes De Foublanque, who states that "during the Crimean War the French often made payments on the chest at Constantinople. There were, however, many unscrupulous men who, by representing the drafts as of little value, induced the ignorant Turk to part with them at a considerable loss." It has been asserted that officers of the British Commissariat Department, during the Peninsular War, made large sums by buying up bills drawn by themselves on the Treasury, and which the Spanish peasants were ready to exchange for a tithe of their value in cash. In connection with this subject the author quotes from Napier's "Peninsular War" that when Sir John Moore was ordered to operate in the north of Spain with an army of 30,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, he had only 25,000l. in his military chest. In chapter viii,

PROTECTION OF THE LINES OF COMMUNICATION,

we find the very remarkable fact that to secure the communications of an active army consisting of 455,782 infantry, 57,779 cavalry, and 1,674 guns, in a country with plenty of resources, and whose population was animated with a spirit of resistance, the Germans, in March, 1871, found it necessary to detail a force of 114,093 infantry, 5,686 cavalry, and 68 guns—that is, to employ to this end about one soldier for every four that they kept before the enemy. In chapter x., Seabase of Operations, noting how the rear of all large armies is infested by a number of traders, gipsies, greedy and dishonest vagabonds of all sorts, "who provide the soldier with strong drink, relieve him of his little ready money, and make a small trade by robbing the dead and wounded." The author mentions that the Russian army in the last war was followed by a band of not less than thirty thousand Jews. At page 220 we are given an estimate of the daily requirements of the army investing Paris in the last Franco-German war. It amounted to 148,0004 3lb. loaves of bread, 102,000 lbs. of rice, 595 oxen or 102,000 lbs. of bacon, 14,400 lbs. of salt, 960,000 lbs. of oats, 2,400,000 lbs. of hay, 28,000 quarts of spirits, a large supply of coffee and sugar, and many thousand cigars. "Let the reader consider," justly adds the author, "what a power of organization, what accurate calculations and forethought, what unceasing attention to details, the collection and distribution of this vast amount of provisions and forage must have entailed." With reference to the author's praises of the Indian Commissariat, while agreeing entirely with him as to the efficiency of its officers, it is only just to mention that they are, on an emergency, greatly dependent on the aid and assistance of the civil authorities. We are told (page 238) of a device

PRACTISED BY THE PRUSSIANS

in the war of 1866. It appears that, calculating on poor human nature whilst smarting under a war requisition, they were accustomed, when they experienced any difficulty in unearthing provisions, "to select two or more farms, which were searched very minutely, hands being laid on everything fit for alimentation. Their proprietors, who saw themselves thus singled out, as a rule pointed out the farms and other places in which there was something to be found; they did not evidently see why they should be the only losers." In chapter xiv. we are given some useful hints as to the value as food of the various animals generally obtainable in civilised countries. The author computes the amount of rations to be obtained from an average-sized ox at from 300 to 600; for a pig, from 80 to 100; for a sheep, from 35 to 60. It seems that preserved provisions were not approved of by the American soldier during the War of Secession. He is said to have applied to these makeshifts the appellation "desecrated vegetables and consecrated milk." Smoked is preferable to salt meat, as it retains all its nutritive constituents. Notwithstanding all the resources and inventions of science, bread is still the basis of the soldier's

FOOD.

Nothing can take its place; and in spite of the difficulties attending the carriage of flour, mills, grinding, &c., &c., it remains an indispensable article of diet. It has always appeared to us strange that lentils are not made use of to supplement the soldier's monotonous regimen. The "iron-ration" carried by the German soldier is supposed, after extensive chemical investigations, to contain the greatest amount of nutrition

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR S. P. Langley's bolometer for investigating the dark portions of the spectrum beyond the visible portion, which was so much admired at the recent meeting of the British Association, is not a new instrument, but has recently been brought to a high degree of perfection by the inventor. It consists of a strip or fibre of platinum foil about one-ten-thousandth of an inch wide, and half as thick, which forms one side of a delicate Wheatstone bridge, or balance of electrical resistances. The resistance of the strip varies with its temperature in the most delicate manner, and hence it is extremely sensitive to the dark or invisible rays of the spectrum. In fact, by passing the spectrum over it, Professor Langley is able to study the dark portion just as the spectroscopist studies the luminous part, and thus new discoveries can be made in the composition of the sun and other heavenly bodies. It is also capable of showing a "rain-band" in our atmosphere, and may therefore be useful in foretelling the weather. The variations of resistance in the strip are shown by a reflecting galvanometer in the bridge, whose indications are photographed continuously.

The new bacterium discovered by Dr. A. Bernstein in milk is very small, and it rapidly makes sterilised milk transparent, the change proceeding from the surface downwards. There is no evolution of gases, nor coagulation of the milk during the process. The casein and other proteids in the milk are converted into peptone. To peptonise milk for food in this way, fresh skim milk is mixed with a small quantity of milk containing the bacteria, and kept at a suitable temperature. Additional doses of the milk with the growing bacteria are given to it from time to time until the whole becomes transparent. It is then boiled to kill the bacteria, and coagulate any casein that remains unaltered. The product is a reddish and slightly acid liquid having an aromatic odour. When some pure yeast, which has the property of attacking milk sugar, is added to the skim milk along with the bacteria, an alcoholic beverage is obtained. Professor Bernstein thinks that a similar bacterium is probably active in the ripening of cheese.

Dr. Judson C. Smith uses extract of malt to peptonise milk for the consumption of infants and adults. A tablespoonful of the extract is put into a pint of milk, and the whole is warmed for 20 to 30 minutes, then brought to the boiling point in order to sterilise it. The product is diluted with water according to the age of the child. The upper milk is preferable for this treatment, especially if it contains about 12 per cent. of cream, because when diluted with 2 parts water to 1 part milk it contains 4 per cent. of cream, a proportion recommended. A quart of cow's milk, standing for six hours, yields 5 ounces of top milk of this strength.

A French scientific journal, in drawing attention to the scheme for damming the Irish Sea by a great "barrage" between the Mull of Cantyre and Antrim, where the depth is only some 300 to 500 feet, in order to get unlimited water power from the tides for utilisation by electricity after the manner of Niagara, asks how the climate of the neighbouring countries, especially of the North of Scotland, would be affected by it? The Gulf Stream, to which we owe the mild weather of the west coast, would be stopped by such a dam in the Irish Sea, though not on the West Coast of Ireland. It is estimated that a dam of the kind could be built in three or four years.

"Hydroxoylamine," a chemical base, isolated by Dr. Lobry de Bruyn, of Amsterdam, is solid in cold weather, but liquid at summer temperature, and explodes violently when heated gently. It is a very powerful reagent, and reacts with violence on chlorine, iodine, and certain salts.

M. Pictet, of Lausanne, in his experiments on liquefying gases, has suffered from cold-burns, and recently gave an account of these to the Societe Helvetique des Sciences Naturelles at Lausanne. In one kind of burn the skin is reddened and turns blue next day, the area of the spot increasing, and the cure not completing for five or six weeks. A painful itching attends this class of burn. In a more serious kind of burn, due to greater cold or longer contact with the cold body, the skin is detached, and the parts reached by the cold behave like foreign substances. Suppuration sets in, the sore is malignant, and a scar is produced.

M. Pictet accidentally scorched his hand with fire at the same time as he burnt it with liquid air, and while the ordinary burn healed in ten or twelve days, the other was bad for six months. To try the effect of losing heat by simple radiation in cold air, M. Pictet plunged his bare arm into refrigerated air at a temperature of 105 deg. C. below zero, without touching the walls of the vessel. All over his skin he felt a disagreeable and indescribable sensation growing more painful, and having its seat in the central bone or the periosteum. After three or four minutes the skin was blue, and the pain became more intense and deeper-seated. On withdrawing his arm at the end of ten minutes a strong reaction was experienced, accompanied by superficial inflammation of the skin. This reaction is an intensified form of that experienced after handling snow for some time.

M. Sieur, a professor in the Lyceum, and secretary of the Meteorological Commission, Mort, France, has described a case of globe lightning seen on July 22, at 11 p.m., in the Avenue de Paris of that town. Lightning struck the chimney of No. 58 in that street, cutting a wire stay, scattering some of the tiles of the roof, and passing down a waterpipe communicating with the ground. At the bottom of the pipe a ball of fire, blazing with sudden splendour, seemed to leave the pipe, and after bounding on the ground, burst with a loud noise like a bomb. A gentleman, M. Lauergne, standing about ten paces from the spot where it burst, was quite unhurt. The flash has left a black trace on a part of the house, which has been photographed by M. Sieur, who says it bears a remarkable resemblance to the spark of a Hoitz electrical machine. The black colouration is, he thinks, due to carburisation of the house paint. Next day the Anarchist of the Air, as we may term lightning, killed two quarrymen at Tournai, one of them being literally decapitated by a very singular freak of the discharge. A miner at Vieux Conde was paralysed on one side, and his road fellow killed on the spot. At Kaint a young person lost his senses for two hours through a stroke.

There is a "balloon farm" at Frankfort, New York State, under the direction of Professor Carl Myers, where the United States Government balloons are manufactured, and also the hydrogen gas apparatus employed by the U. S. Agricultural Department. Besides captive and other balloons of all sizes and materials, and gas generating plant, the institution is prepared to supply certain specialities such as the "Skycycle Air Ship, the only operating flying machine exhibited out doors in America." This contrivance, which is probably a working model, and nothing more, has been flown over 12 States, 3 seasons.

The discs of Jupiter's satellites, which can only be seen at all in a pure atmosphere with a good telescope, assume, according to Professors Pickering and Barnard, the well-known American astronomers, various forms, which are now a subject of controversy. Professor Pickering's observations were made at the Harvard Observatory, near Arequipa, Peru, at an altitude of more than 8,000 feet, in an almost cloudless clime, and with a refractor of 13-inch aperture. Professor Barnard saw the planet from the Mount Hamilton Observatory with a 36-inch refractor. In 1892, Professor Pickering observed the discs of the satellites to change from a circle to an ellipse, and back again to a circle, and concluded that the satellites were egg-shaped, and that the apparent change of form arose from their revolutions round their axes. Other changes of appearance have been observed, such as flattening of the discs, bands of belts, and a small spot on one. Professor Barnard has recently ascribed these changes of aspect to surface markings on the satellites, and maintains that these are always round. Professors Schaeberle and Campbell find the satellites to be round when near or projected on the discs of Jupiter, and at other times elongated. Mr. W. J. S. Lockyer thinks the only conclusion that can be drawn is that "personal error" vitiates the observations of such small bodies.

Dr. Murray Gibbs, while pointing out that national beverages are not altogether the product of the country and climate, but also of the wants of the people, shows that in the harsher climates, where strong foods, requiring slow digestion, are in vogue, wines, tea, and coffee are useful in checking a too rapid and incomplete digestion.

Ten years ago Mr. Edison applied for a patent in his own country for a new method of generating electricity, which is now made public. It consists of a furnace on which is placed an iron pot or crucible, through the closed cover of which a stout rod of carbon passes down to near the bottom of the crucible, where it is surrounded by dry metallic oxides or other compounds capable of attacking carbon under heat and in rarefied air. The closed crucible is connected with an exhaust fan by an exhaust pipe. This invention seems to have been abandoned by Edison; at all events it has not as yet come into practical use.

The sixth meeting of the International Geological Congress will be held at Zurich on August 29th, under the presidency of Professor E. Renevier, of Lausanne. In the course of the meetings, Captain Marshall Hall will submit a proposal for an international survey and record of glaciers. Excursions will be made to the most interesting parts of the Swiss Alps, five of which will be pedestrians and climbers only, but all of which will be under scientific direction. Guide books and geological maps will be ready for the use of the tourists.

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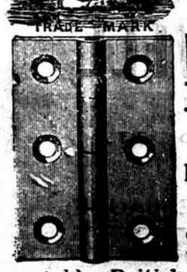

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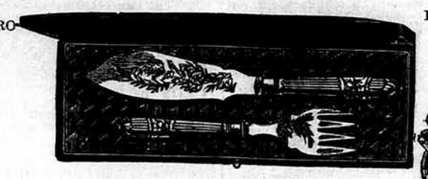
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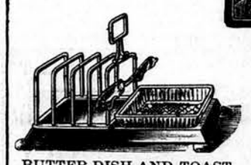
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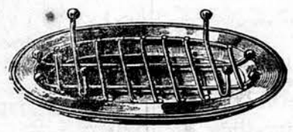
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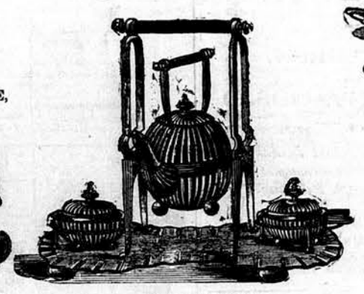
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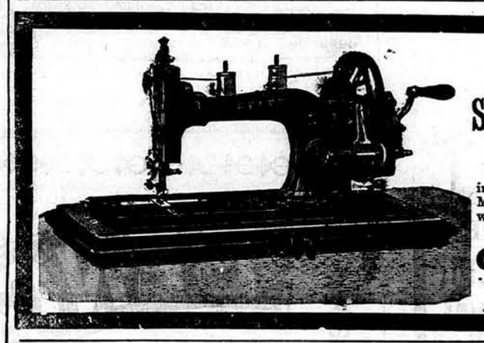

PFAFF PERFECT SEWING MACHINES
Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.
The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.
MANUFACTURED BY
G. M. PFAFF, KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY.

Sir CHARLES CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."

BEST AND CHEAPEST. NEAVE'S FOOD Established 1825.

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
In Patent Air-tight Tins.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ELASTIC FABRICS

Trade Mark.

ASK FOR "LION & SUN" Elastics,

BOOT WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS.
GARTER WEBS. ELASTIC CORDS.
BRACE WEBS. SURGICAL WEBS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND.
BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER. (ENGLAND).
(Successors to H. Turner & Son.)
Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. Orders through English Merchants.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

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ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

AFTER USE

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
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THE FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

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KANANGA of Japan
TOILET WATER
Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
RIGAUD & Cie, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
(REGISTERED)

DISEASES OF THE CHEST
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.
GRIMAULT & Co
PARIS

ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime
NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.
DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, develops contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.
DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SANTAL MIDY
Relieves the scalding pain at once and CURES all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in 48 HOURS
obtained from the best Mysore wood.
Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis
Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.
Beware of imitations
Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

TESTIMONIAL FROM
Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.
BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
"DEAR SIRS, "NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON, "1st October, 1893.
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(Signed), SAML. W. BAKER."
Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS
Are the Best.
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.
IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS
Medical opinion recommends them for "THE HEALTH."
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our Sheet of Drawings.
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30, Milk St., London.
Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,

MANUFACTURED BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS)
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank. It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.
The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.
DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY OF WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE OF DESIGN, DELICACY OF TOUCH POWER AND PURITY OF TONE AND THE MOST EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.
HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... { Cash Rs. 875. For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month. For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.
EXTRAS.
Zinc-lined Packing Case ... ... Rs. 25 | Woolen Cover ... ... Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool... ... ... „ 18 | Set of Crystal Insulators ... „ 6
THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.
To the Sole Agents—MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

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Very Old Special
Scotch Whisky
D.C.L.
This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
Registered Proprietors:—
The Distillers Company, Ltd.
whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.
Agents:—
Spencer & Co., Madras.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta & Rangoon
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Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.
BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.
Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—London Medical Record.
In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.
Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.
Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.
AGENTS:—
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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—
MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London

CARNRICK'S Soluble Food FOR INFANTS
THE BEST INFANTS' FOOD
NUTRITIOUS
PALATABLE
EASILY DIGESTED.
Contains Milk partly predigested, therefore requires the addition of water only for its preparation.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.
The Test for Infants' Foods—How nearly do they approximate to Mother's Milk.
"CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of Human Milk."—British Medical Journal.
CARNRICK & Co Ltd Bloomsbury LONDON W.C.

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CIGARS.
MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is therefore under our immediate Personal supervision.

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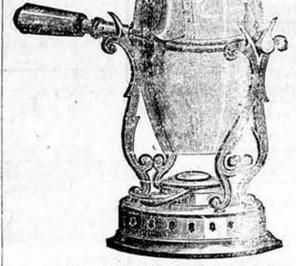
TEA KETTLES AND COFFEE MACHINES.
THE CELEBRATED RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE.
Works very rapidly and unfailingly, produces the finest cup of Coffee.
BLOCK TIN (NICKEL-PLATED) COFFEE PERCOLATORS.
The easiest apparatus for Servants.
4 cups Rs. 3-6
6 „ „ 4-6
8 „ „ 4-12

No. 8076.
STORMPROOF and PUNKAHPROOF.



RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE No. 250, polished copper with nickel mountings.
4 cups Rs. 11-8
6 „ „ 14-0
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TEA KETTLE
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POLISHED BRASS.
2½ pint Rs. 22
3½ „ „ 25.
Polished Copper with nickel mountings.
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3½ „ „ 30.
RIPPINGILLE'S Kerosine Oil Cooking Stoves kept in Stock in all sizes.

TEA KETTLE
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POLISHED BRASS.
1¾ pint Rs. 19-0
3½ „ „ 27-8
Polished copper.
1¾ pint Rs. 20-12
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LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR, LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
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ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
and see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
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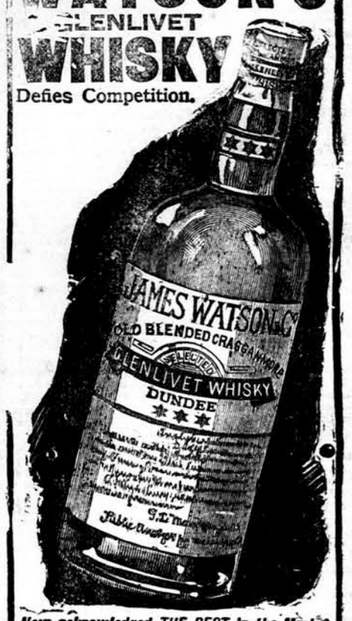
Defies Competition.



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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
& PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT
PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.: Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.